THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
London Chron.
Brit. Press—Globe
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Aurora
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
M. Post—Ledger
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
Traveller—News
Commer. Chron.
Pilot—Statesman
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Blackb. Brighton
Berwick—Bury
Cambridge
Canterbury 2
Carli. 2.-Chester 2
Chelms Cambria.

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Doncaſter—Derb.
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MAY, 1808.

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Embelliſhed with beautiful Perſpective Views of the Houſe at Stanton, co. Salop, in which the late Mr. Alderman Boydell was born; and of Harlington Church, co. Middleſex.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London: where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, Post-paid. 1808.

Meteorological Diary for April 1808. By Dr. Pole, Briſtol.

Day Mo.	Thermom. M. 8h.	Thermom. G.heat.	Barom. Inches 90ths.	WEATHER.
1	36	45	30- 3	moſtly cloudy, a light ſhower
2	39	42	30- 2	moſtly clear
3	40	50	30- 2	ſome rain in the night, cloudy at times, windy
4	42	52	29-18	moſtly rainy, very high wind
5	52	52	29-16	moſtly rainy, high wind
6	52	50	29-18	conſtant rain, high wind
7	50	50	30- 2	exceſſive rain in the night, light rain moſt of the day
8	47	52	30- 8	cloudy at times, ſome very light rain
9	44	55	30-10	clear
10	46	55	30-11	cloudy
11	49	59	30-11	cloudy at times
12	49	60	30- 8	ſome flying clouds
13	45	59	30-10	ditto
14	46	60	30- 8	clear
15	45	60	30- 6	clear
16	41	52	30- 7	clear
17	40	51	30- 8	moſtly cloudy
18	39	48	30- 7	cloudy at times
19	34	45	29-18	morn. very ſnowy, afternoon moſtly clear
20	33	38	29-12	cloudy, conſiderable rain mixed with ſnow
21	34	45	29-12	very frequent rain mixed with ſnow and hail
22	41	43	29-14	cloudy, frequent rain, high wind
23	42	45	29-15	moſtly cloudy, frequent rain with hail
24	38	47	29-15	cloudy, frequent rain, evening clear
25	39	46	30- 4	moſtly cloudy, ſome rain, thick hail
26	41	46	30- 4	moſtly cloudy, ſome rain and hail
27	40	42	30- 5	cloudy, rain moſt of the day
28	39	44	30- 5	cloudy
29	38	44	30- 5	cloudy in general
30	42	55	30- 4	ditto.

The average degrees of temperature, as noted at eight o'clock in the morning, are 43 3-30; thoſe of the correſponding month, in the year 1807, were 42 1-30; in 1806, 43 24-30; in 1805, 42 14-15; and in 1804, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 5 inches 27-100ths; that in the correſponding month in the year 1807 was 49-100ths of an inch; in 1806, 1 inch 29-100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 78-100ths; in 1804, 2 inches 27-100ths; and in 1803, 1 inch 80-100ths.

Meteorological Table for May 1808. By W. Cary, Strand.

Day of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in April 1808.
Apr.	°	°	°		
27	37	40	36	29, 87	rain
28	40	46	38	,89	cloudy
29	39	43	38	,90	cloudy
30	41	50	46	,90	cloudy
M. 1	49	59	47	,95	fair
2	46	62	50	,90	fair
3	59	69	47	,84	fair
4	54	73	56	,84	fair
5	56	68	57	,80	cloudy
6	57	70	56	,74	fair
7	56	69	57	,62	fair
8	58	61	50	,60	cloudy
9	52	52	45	,60	rain
10	51	57	49	,75	ſtormy
11	52	58	48	30,00	ſtormy

Day of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom in. pts.	Weather in May 1808.
May	°	°	°		
12	55	63	54	30, 20	cloudy
13	56	68	55	,38	fair
14	57	76	64	,19	fair
15	66	79	67	,19	fair
16	69	80	68	,02	fair
17	61	73	55	,06	fair
18	55	58	49	,15	ſhowery
19	46	59	48	,21	fair
20	52	65	49	29, 98	fair
21	51	64	55	,80	cloudy
22	60	62	54	,60	ſhowery
23	53	60	52	,72	ſhowery
24	54	65	52	,09	fair
25	54	70	57	,89	fair
26	57	64	75	,07	ſhowery.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MAY, 1808.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 14.

YOU have already, in your former volumes, LXXIV. p. 1243, LXXVI. pp. 1030, 1201, LXXVII. p. 117, given a copious biographical account of the late Lord Chedworth, an abstract of his will, a full report of the trial, with the proceedings in Chancery, respecting it, and the correspondence between his Lordship and Dr. Parr. I now send you a copy of the inscription to his memory in St. Matthew's church-yard, Ipswich. It may be satisfactory to observe, that the numerous legacies bequeathed by his Lordship are at this time in course of payment.

You will likewise oblige me by the insertion of the inscription in Husthwaite church, Yorkshire, to the memory of Mr. Archdeacon Peirson, see vol. LXXV. p. 1178. He published a sermon for the benefit of the Lunatic Asylum, at York, in 1796, and three charges in 1793, 1798, and 1805. The inscription, in the same church, on the monument of his uncle, the Rev. Robert Midgley, a former Master of Coxwold School, may be seen in your vol. LXXII. p. 1134.

1. THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN (HOWE) LORD CHEDWORTH,
BARON OF CHEDWORTH IN THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER,
WAS BORN AUGUST 22, 1754, DIED OCTOBER 29, 1804.
HE SUCCEEDED HIS UNCLE FREDERIC-HENRY OCTOBER 6, 1781,
AND DYING A BACHELOR, THE TITLE BECAME EXTINCT.
HE WAS A NOBLEMAN OF SUPERIOR ABILITIES,
WELL VERSED IN EVERY BRANCH OF ELEGANT AND POLITE LITERATURE;
AN ABLE, ACTIVE, AND UPRIGHT MAGISTRATE;
INTIMATELY ACQUAINTED WITH THE LAWS AND CONSTITUTION OF HIS COUNTRY;
A STRENUOUS SUPPORTER OF CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY;
FIRMLY ATTACHED TO THE PRINCIPLES ESTABLISHED AT THE REVOLUTION;
AND
A SINCERE BELIEVER IN THE TRUTHS OF CHRISTIANITY.

2. Near this place are deposited
the remains of the Rev. Ros. PEIRSON, A.M.
Archdeacon of Cleveland,
Master of the Grammar School of
Coxwold,
and minister of this parish.
He was born August 2, 1742, at Appleton
le Street,
(of which parish his father was vicar,)
was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge,
and died at Coxwold, Dec. 5, 1805.
His classical and botanical knowledge
were extensive,
and happily adapted to the purity of his
taste.
His unaffected humility, and the simplicity
of his life and manners,
gained him the affection and esteem
of the clergy and all his acquaintance.
As a magistrate, in differences among
neighbours,
he was anxious to reconcile the parties;
in lighter offences against the Law,
to amend the culprit by exhortation and
reproof;
and in all cases to promote peace,
was the wish of his heart.
His Scholars and Friends,
knowing and admiring his worth,
have caused this monument to be erected
as a testimony of their regard.

Yours, &c. W. L.

Mr. URBAN, *London*, *May* 17.

I SHALL feel much obliged by your allotting a column to the following quotation from the second volume of Mr. Banks's "Dormant and Extinct Peerage," and the few remarks which I shall make upon it.

In a note to p. 625, under the head of *Zouche of Harringworth*, Mr. Banks says:

"In this case it is not a little singular that it commences with asserting, the claimant

claimant Sir Cecil Bishopp stands in the situation of one of the heirs of the body of the last Lord Zouche of Haryngworth, with this *particular distinction*, that he is the *only male representative of that Lord now known to exist*; whilst in another part it is represented in the pedigree that Bartholomew Tate, who died in 1704, had two daughters who became his coheirs; whereof Catherine was *grandmother* of the said Sir Cecil Bishopp, and Mary was *mother* of Edward Long, esq. living at the same time; by which it is plainly evident Sir Cecil Bishopp was not the only male representative of the last Lord Zouche then known to exist, for Mr. Long was alive, and, in fact, one degree nearer in blood.

Mr. Banks quotes Sir Cecil Bishopp's printed case. Had he read that case through, he would have found, at the first signature to it, the name of Mr. Adam, the most celebrated Pedigree Counsel in the kingdom, which might have tempted him perhaps to pause before he hazarded a positive contradiction of any point that was affirmed from so high an authority. I shall venture, however, Mr. Urban, to retort the contradiction on Mr. B.; and assert that Sir Cecil was what his case stated him to be, and that Mr. Edward Long had no more interest in the inheritance of the Barony of Zouche than you or I have. Mr. Edward Long had an elder brother Robert, who, dying in 1772, left three daughters his coheirs. Whatever interest Mary the mother of Mr. Edward Long (Mr. Banks's hero) had in the Barony of Zouche, descended to her *eldest* son Robert, and through him to his three daughters and coheirs; and so long as they, or any descendants from them, were in existence, Mr. E. Long was excluded from any interest whatever in the Barony. His existence, therefore, and even his being a degree nearer related in blood, was no impeachment to Sir C. Bishopp being described as *the only male representative of the last Lord Zouche then known to exist*.

But Mr. Banks proceeds,

"Again, it is asserted, there are in possession of the Claimant's family some papers which were drawn up many years ago, with a view to a claim of the dignity in the person of Bartholomew Tate, esq. Yet it is strange to remark, that with all this anxiety to obtain and perpetuate evidence, no clue should be preserved so as to say at what parish a register can be found of the birth of William the son of Zouche Tate, nor of Bartholomew the eldest son and heir of the said William Tate, esq."

Now, Sir, I am really at a loss how to treat this last paragraph: if it means any thing, it means to insinuate, without asserting it, that some doubt ought to rest upon the points of descent it refers to, from the absence of parish registers to prove them. But, Sir, Mr. Banks ought to have known that every one of these points were proved to the satisfaction of a Committee of the House of Lords, by documents of greater authority, if possible, than even parish registers. And he will find, I fear, some difficulty in acquitting himself at least of a very culpable negligence, when, having the means of this knowledge before him (for observe, Sir, he quotes the very papers which would have afforded him those means) he hazards so groundless an innuendo.

Yours, &c. F. T.

Mr. Urban, *May* 23.

THE following paragraph made its appearance in the account of deaths inserted in the Derby Mercury of the first week in May:

"A few days since, at Edensor in this county, Dorothy, the widow of the late Philip Gell, Esq. of Hopton in this county."

This paragraph has, I understand, been copied into several other public papers, both in London and in the country: and though the pitiful motive which led its author to suppress the name of the lady whose death is there intended to be recorded, would mark him for an object of contempt and scorn, should he have as much effrontery to avow his own name, as he has discovered meanness in concealing that of another;—yet, as the paragraph wantonly and unprovokedly casts a stain on the memory of *her* who was once, but not at the time of her death, *the widow of Mr. Gell*, I, for its correction, and to prevent you and the world from being deceived by it, refer you and your Readers to your Magazine for 1798, p. 442; and to Mr. Betham's Baronetage, vol. V. p. 442.

Yours, &c. Tho. Blore.

Mr. Urban, *Darlington, May* 24.

HAVING lately made a short tour into the wapontake or hundred of Allertonshire, in the North riding of

of the county of York: my first day's journey brought me to Northallerton, where, after taking some refreshment, I walked to the Castle Hills, which lay about a quarter of a mile to the West of the town. On the principal hill (according to Gale's Historical Account) stood the Roman *Castrum*, surrounded by a beautiful Roman camp, the antient mounds and entrenchments of which are visible to this day. About 23 years ago, the intrenchments on the South side of the encampment were leveled, in order to fit that part of the ground for tillage; and, in consequence of the present owner of the ground having last year inclosed part of the encampment into small fields, some more of the mounds and entrenchments have this spring been leveled; but the mounds and works on part of the East, the North, and West side of the encampment are still entire. About a quarter of a mile South of this stands the Hamlet of Romanby, at which place is to be seen a part of the old Roman military way leading from the station at *Derventio* (now Aldby on the Derwent) by Easingwold, Thirsk, and Romanby to Catterick, where it joins the great Ermin Street. A little East of the above encampment, and nearer the town of Northallerton, is the Manor Place, moated round, on which formerly stood a castle, built by Galfrid Rufus, Bishop of Durham in the time of King Henry I. which was afterwards repaired and fortified by Hugh de Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, in *anno* 1173 or 1174; which said building was afterwards styled the Episcopal Palace, and latterly the Manor House; a part of the walls and gate-house of which were standing in 1760; but not the least vestige of any part of the building is standing at this present time, though the moat is still entire, except where the draw-bridge was, which led from the adjoining ground to the Hall Garth or Manor Place.

A great part of the stone from the ruins of the aforesaid Palace (or Manor House) was, by a grant bearing date the 26th day of September, 1663, by Dr. John Cousins, then Bishop of Durham, given to Thomas Lascelles, Esq. to repair the defects in the Castle Mills, which stood at a small distance South of the Moat; but not a vestige of those mills are now standing. The extensive manor of Northallerton, including the whole of the hundred of Allertonshire, was given to the See of Durham by William Rufus, *anno* 1087.

On the East side of the town stood a Monastery, founded by Thomas Hatfield, Bishop of Durham, about the year 1354, part of the out-walls of which are still standing.

The Grammar-School in this town was formerly of great note; the following six eminent men were educated in it while Mr. Thomas Smelt was master.

Dr. William Palliser, Archbishop of Cashel in Ireland.

Dr. George Hickes, Dean of Worcester.

Dr. John Ratcliffe, the famous Physician.

Mr. John Kettlewell.

Mr. Thomas Rymer, editor of the Fœdera.

Dr. Thomas Burnett, master of the Charter-house in London.

Edmund Guest, Bishop of Salisbury, and Almoner to Queen Elizabeth, was born at Northallerton; which said town was also the birth-place of the late Hugh Smithson, afterwards Duke of Northumberland.

During my stay at Northallerton, I was allowed to copy the following grant from the original; and by giving it a place you will greatly oblige

Yours, &c. T. N.

"*To Mr. John Danby, tenant of the Hall Garth, Northallerton.*

"WHEREAS I am informed there is a great decay in the Castle Mills of Northallerton; and that without some speedy remidie one of them is likely to fall to the ground, whereby a considerable rent due to the B'ppricke of Durham would be extinguished; and in regard I am informed that the stone in the Mannour-house there will be very convenient to supply those ruines and defects aforesaid:

"These are therefore to require you to suffer Thomas Lascelles, or some appointed by his order, to take downe and carry away from the said Mannour-house, one hundred and twenty fother, for the works aforesaid; as also for repairing some other defects in the market-place in Northallerton.

"And this shall be your sufficient warrant herein. Given under my hand and seal manuel, this 26th of September, in the year of our Lord God 1663.

"Jo. Dunelme."

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 14.

THE Rev. George Harrison Larden, M.A. whose death was announced in p. 275, as having taken place at Bath upon the 11th March last, was one of the Minor Canons and Sacrist of the Cathedral Church of Chester, and for some years Head Master of the Free Grammar-school in that city; from the laborious duties of which latter situation, the delicate and precarious state of his health had for some time past compelled him to withdraw, and for the restoration of which the efficacy of the Bath waters had been fruitlessly recommended. The death of this most amiable and excellent man has occasioned a void in Society which will not easily be supplied. In him were united superior intellectual acquirements, with the most winning and conciliating manners. Possessed of great firmness of mind, and the most steady perseverance, and endued with a degree of patience perhaps unequaled; his scholars, and those who had the happiness of his acquaintance, will bear ample testimony to the unwearied zeal and ability with which Mr. Larden discharged the laborious functions of his office; inflexible as a disciplinarian, yet always prompt and willing to reclaim with the persuasive admonition of a friend. Had Providence been pleased to bestow upon him the invaluable gift of health, a blessing which he had been long denied, it may be justly questioned whether any one more perfectly qualified in every respect could have been selected for the purpose of filling the situation of preceptor in a seminary of magnitude. The intuitive sagacity and promptness, which enabled his mind to seize and grasp upon such objects as were worthy of attention, was assisted by an accuracy of comprehension, and an astonishing retention of memory, affording him fit and happy opportunities of re-producing them, not only in the course of academical instruction, but in the more unrestrained moments of common conversation.

Nor was he less entitled to admiration and respect in the performance of his pastoral duties as a minister of the Church of England. His principles were orthodox and liberal, his practice truly virtuous and devout; and the numerous auditories whom he was in the habit of addressing, will long cherish with affectionate remembrance the impressive and earnest manner in which he laboured to "instruct, admonish, and reform."

The high and independent spirit of Mr. Larden rendered him decidedly averse to adopting any unworthy means by which he might gain the notice and favour of his superiors, and thus promote his ecclesiastical preferment; it was therefore his lot to receive little advancement or encouragement, in a profession where *real merit* so frequently passes unrewarded. Blest, however, with a mind *truly great*, he experienced that inward satisfaction and contentment which can alone result from a consciousness of integrity and virtue, and was prepared (though at an early period of his existence, and when the exertions of his faculties were variously required) to meet with becoming and manly fortitude that destiny, which with rapid strides was hastening to its accomplishment. The keen regret that arises from this awful event, it would be both impossible and unnecessary to describe; as the native goodness of his heart, the suavity of his temper, and the warmth of his social affections, were more peculiarly perceptible, and more forcibly experienced, in domestic privacy; and one of his pupils feels a melancholy satisfaction in here faintly pourtraying the lineaments of so exalted a character, the truth and sincerity of which, he may safely aver, no one will call in question.

J. H. M.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 5.

THAT some tribute of respect should be paid to the memory of men possessed of great talents, accompanied with moral excellence, and devoted to the good of mankind, few will deny. How then, Sir, have our fathers neglected the celebrated JOHN LOCKE?

What the excellent Dr. LAW, Bishop of Carlisle, observed on the subject 30 years ago, still applies. At the close of his preface to the works of Locke in 1777, 4to, he says:

"I cannot dismiss this imperfect account of Mr. Locke and his works, without giving way to a painful reflection, which the consideration of them naturally excites. When we view the variety of those very useful and important subjects which

which have been treated in so able a manner by our author, and become sensible of the numerous national obligations due to his memory on that account, with what indignation must we behold the remains of that great and good man lying under a mean mouldering tomb-stone (which but too strictly verifies the prediction he had given of it and its little tablet, *as ipsa brevi perituræ*) in an obscure country churchyard, by the side of a forlorn wood, while so many superb monuments are daily erected to perpetuate names and characters hardly worth preserving."

Surely, Sir, it is high time for the honour of our country to erect a monument worthy of the man.

Full of these reflections, Judge, Sir, what pleasure I must feel when, dining yesterday with the members of that most excellent institution the Literary Fund, this very subject came before them.

One of the Stewards addressed the meeting. To men of literature, it might have been deemed an insult had he expatiated on the vast abilities and usefulness of Locke, so well known to them all: he treated the subject differently.

In one of the Poems recited after dinner, it was observed of celebrated characters, poets, &c. "they asked for *bread*, and we gave them a *stone*."

In allusion to this, the gentleman remarked, that there was a certain man who in his day did not even ask us for bread, yet we now refused him a stone; that he had been dead full a century, the time fixed by the Catholicks for canonization—that as he still continued high in the estimation of his countrymen, even after this lapse of time, he deserved a stone, we ought now to erect a monument to his memory. At length, after raising the curiosity of the company, and entertaining them with some humourous remarks, he said, the person he meant was *one John Locke!*

His observations were received with applause.

Viscount Valentia, who was in the Chair (the Earl of Chichester having then quitted it), with some other noble Lords, fully agreed in the propriety of erecting the monument.

As the subject is now taken up with some spirit, there can be little doubt of success.

I am satisfied, Sir, it will give pleasure to your numerous liberal-minded Readers to learn, that a meeting of the admirers of Locke will be called in a few days, to consider of the best means of carrying into execution this most desirable object; when it is hoped that the gentleman who so nobly distinguished himself in setting on foot a subscription for the monument of Howard will lend his kind assistance.

A young Disciple of Locke.

Mr. Urban, *May* 5.

A PUBLICATION for the avowed use of young people, with a most specious title, having lately fallen under my observation, the tendency of which is, in my opinion, extremely hurtful; I beg leave to offer a few such strictures on it, as may tend to put Parents and Tutors on their guard, who think with the Writer of this, and I am persuaded with you too, Mr. Urban, that the Sacred Records are not only our guide to everlasting life, but that they contain the only true information of Creation, the origin of Man, and History of the earlier ages. This they do (said that accomplished scholar, Sir William Jones) *independent of their Divine original.*

The publication I allude to is, "Essays on History, particularly the Jewish, Assyrian, Persian, &c. &c. by J. Holland."

The History of Mankind in the earlier ages begins thus:

"Though Jews and Christians maintain that the Bible contains the oldest History of Mankind, yet the antient Egyptians and modern Chinese have endeavoured to trace the history of their respective nations to a much earlier period."

Now, Mr. Urban, though it is true that Mr. Holland does give, after a short statement of the argument for the superior antiquity of the Bible accounts, a kind of casting vote in their favour, I cannot think it a very fair way of guiding young minds to begin the Bible History with this same concessive conjunction *though*. But, be that as it may; a little further we are told,

"It is not easy to determine whence Moses had his information concerning the creation of *the World*."

Again, on these words—*God rested from his work*, Mr. Holland tells us,

"Whether Moses really fancied that the Divine Being required any rest, or whether he gives this representation merely in accommodation to notions then common,

common, cannot at this distance of time well be discovered."

You will not suppose, Mr. Urban, that the account of the Fall meets with much credence; yet why, I must leave to Mr. Holland to explain. There is certainly less of Scepticism there than from him one might expect. As we get on farther in the Jewish History, you will conclude, that, on the Extermination of the Canaanites, Mr. Holland would find it necessary to place every difficulty attending it as a Divine Command in full view, and shew no great solicitude to account for it.

On the History of Abraham it is said, "The Jews regard him as the founder of their Nation; and, since he was called out of a Land of Idolatry, to serve the one true Jehovah, he has been styled the Father of the Faithful, and the Friend of God."

Not quite an accurate conclusion, methinks, Mr. Urban. However, poor Abraham is at last got rid of thus,

"*Yet*, as many strange stories are told of him and of his race, which it is not easy to understand or explain, it may be sufficient to assert this general truth, that the Jews were chosen from among the nations of the earth for the sake of preserving alive in the world the knowledge and worship of a pure and holy Deity."

One is glad to find that the young people taught by Mr. Holland come to any *Truth* at last.—Is it thus the rising generation are to be taught?

Let me entreat Parents and Tutors who feel the value and excellence of their Bibles as Heaven's best gift to Man, sedulously to peruse every book they put into young people's hands. This book is specious in title—it is well executed in what relates to Profane History; and the mode of impressing the contents on the mind, through Examining Questions, good. The necessity of quoting these objectionable passages has swelled this letter too much, to allow me room to make those comments I could wish. But I would have it believed, that the Writer of this is far removed from any desire to promote implicit belief in young minds, or prevent free discussion on any sacred subject; fully convinced that the more free course Truth has, the more it will be glorified; and as a consequence, that the Bible will be found, in very deed, the Word of Truth. But to advance difficulties, and keep out of sight solutions given by at least as learned, and as wise, as those who raised the difficulties, is a conduct that in any science but that of Religion would soon meet its deserved censure and neglect.

AN OLD WOMAN.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 2.

THE extract in your Review, p. 143, from "A Topographical Dictionary of England," respecting the township of *Byker*, contains a palpable error; viz. "The money raised by parish rates in 1803 was 1010*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* at 6*d.* in the pound;" which I apprehend has been copied from the work printed by order of the House of Commons, of Returns made to Parliament pursuant to 43 Geo. III. and is evidently there a typographical mistake. The rates in the township of Byker that year (to the certain knowledge of the writer, who has the same now before him) were, one quarterly rate at 1*s.* 3*d.* two ditto at 2*s.* 6*d.* each, and another at 1*s.* making in the whole amount 7*s.* 3*d.* in the pound! The 1*s.* 3*d.* would be paid for County Rates, Militia Bounties, and other incidental charges, leaving 6*s.* for the poor, which by mistake has been printed in the column of pence instead of that of shillings. This simple blunder makes the rental of the township appear twelve times more than it is, and ought not to pass unnoticed; and the correcting it will tend to shew the rapid increase of this enormous tax.

Your inserting this in the next number of your Miscellany will oblige an inhabitant of Byker, and

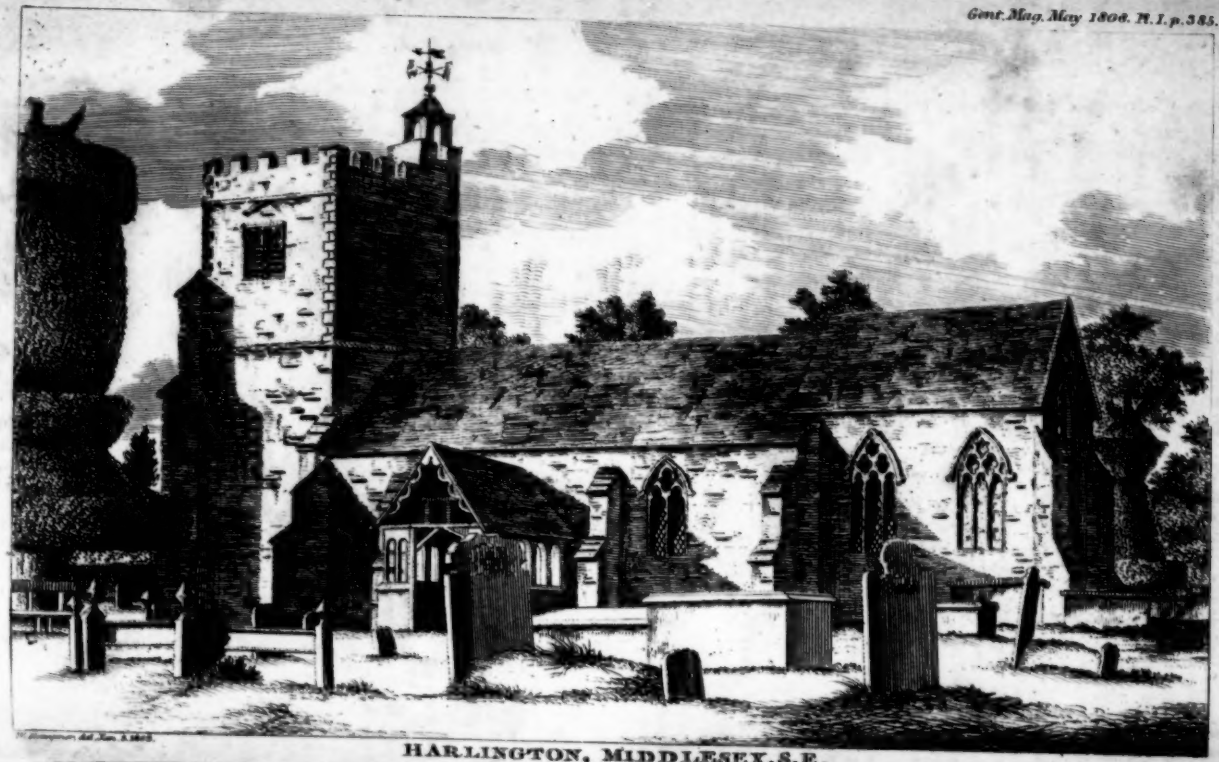
A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 6.

THE animadversions on the turning of gravestones, vol. LXXVII. 818, col. 2, to save the expence of new ones, as noticed in p. 100, col. 2, calls to recollection the extraordinary circumstances attending the tombstone of the famous Antiquary Hearne, as displayed in p. 629 of your volume for 1775.

The epitaphs inserted in p. 625, col. 2, were already preserved by Mr. Gutch, in p. 377 of A. Wood's "Colleges and Halls;" and it is to be hoped that whatever other monuments may have been removed, for the purpose exposed by your Oxford Correspondent, will be also preserved in some vacant space about the Sanctuary.

ANTIQUARIUS.



HARLINGTON, MIDDLESEX, S.E.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, July 29, 1807.*

"HARLINGTON, co. Middlesex, lies in the hundred of Elthorne, three quarters of a mile North of the Bath road, and nearly fourteen miles from London.

"The Parish Church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is an antient structure, consisting of a Chancel and Nave. At the West end is a square embattled Tower of flint and stone. The South Door has an arch of Saxon architecture, with zig-zag mouldings, and a moulding composed of cats' heads with long tongues curled at the end. *(See Plate I.)*

"In the Church-yard is a yew-tree, cut in topiary work; the girth of it is 15 feet 7 inches, at about six feet from the ground, at which height it branches out into two trunks of nearly an equal size. A print of this yew tree was published in 1729, accompanied with some verses, by John Saxy, then parish clerk."

This account is extracted from Mr. Lysons's History of Middlesex Parishes not described in his Environs of London, p. 125—135, where other particulars relative to the Church and Parish are accurately detailed.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, *May 2.*

READING Mr. Douce's most learned and amusing Illustrations of Shakspeare, with the last edition in 21 volumes, printed in 1803, for reference; I made the following remarks on the margin of my copy, which, if you think worthy a page in the Gentleman's Magazine, will gratify an old correspondent and constant reader.

As Mr. Steevens had prepared the edition of 1803 so carefully for the press, that edition surely ought to be the standard one, in preference to that of 1793; his corrections and additions are considerable in several of the plays, and in Macbeth only, amount to ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVEN.

Mr. Douce will find that several of the small editions printed by the proprietors, particularly those of 1803, with glossarial notes, have marginal references to Acts and Scenes, as well as the surreptitious editions of Bell and Stockdale.

Vol. I, p. 44, Mr. Douce's remark on Mr. Ritson's note is unnecessary, as it is omitted in the last edition, by his own desire, see vol. IV. p. 276.

P. 50, Mr. Steevens has the same explanation, *to cleave the pin*, vol. IV. p. 303.

P. 144, Mr. M. Mason's note, vol. VI. p. 386.

P. 165, Mr. Ritson's note on *the hundred merry tales* is omitted.

P. 177, Mr. Douce's quotation from Chaucer is used by Mr. Steevens, vol. VI. p. 180.

P. 179, *Duke Theseus*, see note referring to 1 Chronicles, chap. i. vol. IV. p. 319.

P. 195, "*Now the bright morning star*," is Milton's Song on May Morning.

P. 254, *But let us make incision for your love*, see note by Mr. Harris, vol. VII. p. 261.

P. 312, *A Fistula*, acknowledged by Steevens to be taken from Boccaccio and Painter, vol. VIII. p. 206.

P. 389, *What no man at door?* is the common language of Yorkshire.

P. 340, *That teacheth tricks eleven and twenty long*, which Mr. Douce says, is the same as *eleven score*, but Tranio's trick of *eleven and twenty* is *one and thirty*, just the game.

P. 356. *Streak'd gilliflowers*. Mr. Douce and Mr. Steevens, I believe, are both wrong in calling Shakspeare's gilliflowers *carnations*; the plants known by the name of gilliflowers in the midland counties are the double wall-flowers and stocks; of the latter, old Gerrarde says, in page 459 of his Herbal, "They are not used in physicke, except amongst certaine empericks and quacksalvers, about love and lust matters, which for modestie I omit." This confirms Mr. Steevens's idea, that there is some further conceit relative to gillyflowers than has yet been discovered.

P. 369, Bellona's *bridegroom*. Mr. Steevens has a line from Chapman's Homer, Iliad 5.

"——Mars himself, match'd with
his *female mate*,
The dread *Bellona*." Vol. X. p. 26.

P. 370, *Aroint thee witch*. Mr. Steevens has a long note, explaining Hearne's print, vol. X. p. 29.

P. 415, *gib cat, ilb cat*, is the common term at this day in Scotland for a gelded cat. This is noted in the edition

edition of 10 vols. 12mo. 1803, vol. V. p. 117, from the information of Lord Glenbervie.

P. 428, *Amaimon*, see Mr. Steevens's note to the Merry Wives of Windsor, vol. V. p. 98.

P. 461, *The strappado*, see Mr. Steevens's note, vol. XI. p. 290, describing this punishment from Randle Holme's Academy of Arms and Blazon.

P. 470, *mighty whiffler*, a truly mighty whiffler, a gigantic figure, twelve feet high, is always carried before the Mayor and Corporation of Salisbury in their public processions at this day.

Vol. II. p. 28, *Sadness* for *seriousness*; ay, in good sadness, is at present constantly used in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire.

P. 99. *Hark, hark, the lark, &c.* Mr. Reed has added a translation of Du Bartas's lines, from Elyot's *Orthoepia Gallica*, vol. XVIII. p. 475.

P. 107, —— when flowers are none
To *winter-ground* thy corse.

Perhaps the words *winter-ground* are a typographical error for *wither round*.

P. 109, *The story of Cymbeline.* Mr. Steevens has made some additions to it from an antient translation of the *Decameron*, printed at *Anwarpe*, 1518, vol. XVIII. p. 401.

P. 200, *erring spirit.* Mr. Steevens has two quotations from Chapman's Homer, "My *erring* father," "*erring* Grecians we," vol. XVIII. p. 24. L. R. I.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 23.

THE late Dr. George Gregory served a clerkship to the late Alderman Charles Gore of Liverpool, merchant; and during the time of his clerkship was more fond of books and letters than waste-book, journal, and ledger. He was particularly fond of theatricals, and, by his exertions, a small private theatre was raised in Liverpool, at which place many of the youth then spent a deal of time, and a little money, in fitting up a large room, with scenes, benches, &c. This amusement led many of the young men to the stage; and there are some now on the public stage, who first took up the buskin here, and liking it, have since worn it to the present day with some credit to themselves. Amongst these was Mr. Charles Murray, who offered himself at the same time as the Doctor did. Mr. Younger gave, as we are informed, Mr. Murray encouragement, and he first entered his public career at York. Young Gregory was happy in his gesture and delivery, and esteemed the best on those points, yet his figure was greatly against him; this Younger told him —and farther, that upon account of his make, he would not do. The writer of this has been pleased with him in the characters of Hamlet, Richard III. and others; and he occasionally played Falstaff. In short, for several years, he was the head of the company, and generally styled "Theatrical Director;" an office appointed by the Society, and in other words, manager of these private plays. Strangers and friends were admitted *per* ticket only; except once, when the Company played for the benefit of an unfortunate man of the name of "Leverton," an instrument-maker, in the old theatre, Drury-lane, for whom they raised a sufficient sum to liberate him from prison.

This Society on other evenings was a debating-society; and again, on another night, was appropriated to the consideration of the Arts, Musick, Painting, &c. But Theatricals, under Mr. Gregory's influence, preponderated, and it was doubtful what line he would himself hereafter pursue, the buskin or the surplice; but his figure, with Younger's opinion, determined it. After his clerkship was out, he made a voyage to Portugal, and returning soon after went into the Church, and was an officiating curate some little time in Liverpool, and offered himself a candidate for the office of Chaplain to the Corporation, and being disappointed, left Liverpool and settled in London, as you have stated in your Magazine, p. 277.

During his clerkship, he wrote odes, farces, plays, &c. some of which were printed at this time. Liverpool might boast of the best set of comedians out of London; an old play-bill laying before me, some of your friends, no doubt, would be glad to see such an assemblage of notables perform. They did not then visit Liverpool for a few days or weeks, but for the whole season, from the beginning of

June

June to the end of August or September.

Theatre Royal, Williamson Square, Liverpool, 1773.

Mr. Younger,	
Mr. Mattocks,	*Managers.*
Mr. Kniveton,	
Mr. Palmer,	Mr. Baker,
Mr. Wroughton,	Mr. Thompson,
Mr. Quick,	Mr. Hollingsworth,
Mr. Packer,	Mr. Keen,
Mr. Croft,	Mr. Holtom,
Prompter,	Mr. Wild.
Mrs. Mattocks,	Mrs. Baker,
Miss Miller,	Miss Dayes,
Mrs. Hopkins,	Mrs. Kniveton,
Miss Hopkins,	Mrs. Barrington.
Dancers.	
Mr. Vincent,	Miss Twist,
Master Bolton,	Miss Bedford.

Dr. Gregory married Miss Nunes, daughter of Mr. Nunes, a merchant of Liverpool; a well-informed and agreeable lady. Much credit was due to Dr. Gregory for his persevering attention in the improvement of his mind, and for knowledge which was solely acquired by his own industry and application. Such was also Mr. Roscoe, then an apprentice to an attorney, who began to study Latin at the age of 21 or thereabouts. But they were not then very intimate. Mr. Munden was also an apprentice to Mr. Richmond of Liverpool. G.

SCRIPTOR *on the* PROPHECIES.

(Continued from p. 311.)

HAVING stated the grounds upon which I imagine the Sun and White Horse, &c. to be the same individual, I shall next consider the *signs* by which that illustrious person will be distinguished; and endeavour to explain those traits in his character which will point him out to be an object of particular attention to the world; and whose history and actions the Jews will do well to consider with the most serious deliberation, in order that, in due time, they might repose that confidence in him, which the vast importance of his mission will demand from them: for, as Moses and Aaron led them forth out of Egypt, so, I imagine, the Sun and Moon will bring them together to the Holy Land.

We must not expect to see the character above alluded to averse to the innocent amusements of life, for it is the abuse of pleasure that is sinful. Our Saviour himself was not averse to innocent enjoyment, for his first Miracle was the turning of water into wine at a wedding. Jeremiah says (xxxi. 4 and 13.) alluding to the Jews' restoration, "Again I will build thee, and thou shalt be built, O Virgin of Israel: thou shalt again be adorned with thy tabrets, and shalt go forth in the dances of them that make merry." "Then shall the virgin rejoice in the dance, both young men and old together: for I will turn their mourning into joy, and will comfort them, and make them rejoice from their sorrow."

Isaiah (xxiv. 23.) speaking of the latter times—times, as I suppose, *preceding* the Millenuium, because his declaration agrees with what our Saviour and his Apostles foretold among other signs of the latter days, says, "When the Lord of Hosts shall reign in Mount Zion and in Jerusalem, The SUN SHALL BE ASHAMED."

This passage satisfies me that the Sun means a person; but it may be considered as refuting what I before advanced, that Jesus Christ will not reign personally upon earth; in reply to which I must observe, that God may be said to reign, when he is universally acknowledged and worshiped; and if he, as I before conjectured, should vouchsafe to appear to some of his chosen and principal servants in Mount Zion and in Jerusalem, he may be said to reign in Mount Zion and Jerusalem.

In various parts of Scripture it is foretold that the "*SUN will be darkened:*" now by his being ashamed and darkened I understand that, like his great and almighty Master, Jesus Christ, like all the Prophets and Apostles in time past, he will undergo great persecution. Persecutions are the lot of the righteous; and it is expressly declared by St. Paul, that, "The Lord scourgeth every son whom he receiveth." And our Saviour saith (Matth. v. 11, 12.) "Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you and *persecute you*, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake. Rejoice, and be exceeding glad, for great is your reward in Heaven; for so persecuted they *the Prophets* that were before you."

It is possible that the persecutions of the Sun may subject him to scourging and imprisonment in chains.

By

By false accusations his reputation may, for a while, be darkened to the highest possible degree: he may even be condemned to an ignominious death; but, whatever his persecutions may consist in, no doubt he will prove his innocence in a marvellous manner, and escape from all danger:—like Joseph with his brethren and in Egypt—like Daniel, when thrown into the den of lions—and like Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, when cast into the burning fiery furnace. Isaiah says (xiii. 10.) "He will be darkened at his going forth;" *i. e.* when he first becomes, or is about to become, eminent in his Apostleship.

Another Sign by which we must distinguish the Sun is, he will be *turned into BLOOD*: this, however, is not expressly declared; but, I conceive, it is implied in Scripture; for the Sun and Moon are put upon an equality in regard to their sufferings and services. Joel (ii. 10.) says, "The Sun and the Moon shall be dark." Our Saviour says, Matth. xxiv. 29, "The Sun shall be darkened, and the Moon shall not give her light." St. Peter (Acts, ii. 20.) referring to Joel's account of the latter days, says, "The Sun shall be turned into darkness, and the Moon *into blood*, before the great and notable day of the Lord come. Joel said, the Sun and Moon would be dark; St. Peter says, the Moon will be turned into blood; and I feel inclined to think, the Sun will be turned into blood, hoping, as I proceed, to say more to strengthen my opinion.

The meaning of the phrase "being turned into blood," remains to be considered. When David left tending his father's sheep to fight Goliath, and to lead the armies of the children of Israel to battle, he might, with great propriety, be said to have been turned into blood. Is it improbable that such like meaning is intended; and that the Sun and Moon will not only be ministers of God's word, but become eminent warriors, and lead to battle the children of Israel against the Infidel King, who is to come to his end, and none shall help him? or, as St. John saith, Rev. xix: "He that sitteth upon the White Horse, and his army, will take the Beast and False Prophet, and cast them alive into a lake of fire, burning with brimstone."

Another Sign by which, I imagine, the Sun will be known is, that *He will go down at noon.*" (Amos viii. 9.) Might not this mean that the illustrious person, distinguished by the name of the Sun from his high and glorious office, will, in the middle of his public career, be deprived of his acquired honours, wealth, and power, for a short time? When Job was bereft of his substance and comforts, he might be said *to go down*. The Lord might say to Satan, as he said respecting Job, "Behold all that he hath is in thy power." (Job, i. 12.)

If this interpretation can be admitted, though I acknowledge it to be liable to great objection, it will explain what Isaiah means, where he says, (ch. lx. 20.) "*Thy Sun shall no more go down;*" on which account I adopt it. Might not this mean, that God will raise up the Sun again, and as he did to Job, "bless his latter end more than his beginning?"

I shall now proceed to offer a few conjectures about the Moon, the other great light or guide to the Jews. It is said in Scripture, that the "Sun will go down;"—according to the analogy of nature, the Sun appears before the Moon, and there is no occasion for the light of the Moon till the Sun goes down; about which period, I conclude, the Moon will begin to display his signs. The chief reason which induces me to believe the Moon will succeed the Sun, is the description of the great wonder which St. John saw in Heaven, *viz.* "A woman cloathed with the Sun and the Moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars." This I imagine to be a description of the true Church of Christ, in shewing by whom she was to be clothed or firmly established. The twelve stars might denote the twelve Apostles, whose work has already been done in propagating her Doctrines, and testifying with their blood that Jesus Christ is the great Messiah, "the true Lamb of God."

The work of the Sun next follows, to confirm their doctrine, and throw light upon the subject over all the world. Lastly, the Moon succeeds, as being under the woman's feet, and becomes the last great light: and Isaiah (xxx. 26.) says, the light of the Moon shall be as the light of the Sun, and the light of the Sun sevenfold."

We

We are told, that when the Millennium is established, there will be no more occasion for the light of the Sun and Moon (see Isaiah, lx. 19.—Rev. xxi. 23.); which passages afford a strong ground of presumption that the light of the Sun and Moon must guide and direct the Jews, till they are completely restored, and the whole world is convinced that "the Lord he is God;" or, according to Joel, till "God has poured out his spirit upon all flesh."

One word respecting the *stars falling* in the latter days. This, I conceive, must mean that the Ministers of God, dispersed through divers countries to teach and convert the Jews and Heathens to Christianity and a godly life, will in the latter days be so little regarded, on account of the prevalence of atheistical principles and infidelity, that they will fall almost into universal neglect. How far such observation is and may be applicable to the present times, others must decide.

Having thus considered and explained the predicted Signs that will be visible in the Sun, Moon, and Stars, and whom I imagine them to be, I shall prosecute the subject farther, by contemplating the *Signs upon earth*, which are foretold to take place in those days: and St. Peter says (Acts, ii.) "They will be blood, and fire, and vapour of smoke;" by which I understand, "great and bloody wars." Daniel, xii. 1, says, "There shall be a time of trouble, such as never was since there was a nation, even to that same time." And our Saviour calls them "days of great tribulation." Ever since the French Revolution in 1792, Europe and the World has not enjoyed much peace or happiness; but particularly heavy has the scourge fallen upon the Continent.

It is said, Rev. xvi. 19, "The great city will be divided into three parts, and the cities of the nations will fall." The great city is considered, by commentators and the learned, as meaning the old Roman Empire. Therefore, the dividing it into three parts denotes it will, in the end, belong or be subject to only three great powers.

The present revolution on the Continent shews, the cities of several nations have, and are likely to fall. Spain, Italy, Holland, and several principalities in Germany, may now be virtually considered as mere provinces to France; and probably, ere long, Portugal, Turkey, and all the other German principalities or nations, will be made subject to France, or must throw themselves into the arms and protection of Russia; in which event, the Prophecy will be fulfilled; for then England, Russia, and France will be the only independent powers that possess the antient Roman Empire. It appears probable that this change of the great city into the threefold divisions, is destined to be wrought by the Infidel King, mentioned by Daniel, ch. xi.; particularly if we consider minutely some of his exploits foretold by the Prophet, and compare them with some very late events in the world, among which the following may be considered as singularly striking! Daniel, xi. 40, "And at the time of the end shall the King of the South push at him, and the King of the North shall come against him like a whirlwind, with chariots, and horsemen, and many ships; and he shall enter into the countries, and shall overflow, and pass over."

Compare this with Buonaparte's successes.

A short time ago, the Emperor of Germany made a grand push against the infidel King, Napoleon; and the Emperor of Russia, King of the North*, came against him like a whirlwind; going in person to Berlin, to excite the King of Prussia against him, and making every effort that zeal and courage could atchieve; personally did he join his troops at Austerlitz: and the great

* It is singular that the title of *Emperor of the North* has been given to the Emperor of Russia by Buonaparte, who acknowledges him to be the *powerful Emperor of the North*. See your last volume, p. 770, in his speech to the Legislative Body.

Though France and Russia are now in alliance, I do not conceive they will long remain friends. The people of Russia are attached to England, and they will suffer by being at variance with us. The Emperor will soon find that Buonaparte regards not his interest in the least, but only endeavours to make a tool of him to promote his own ambitious views.

fleets,

fleets, that England made to co-operate, might justly be termed "many ships." Notwithstanding, to the astonishment of all, Buonaparte entered into Germany, overflowed, and passed over; indeed, most of the country is already, and likely to be, subject to his arms! His subsequent campaigns with the Prussians and Russians has completely verified my conjecture.

It is said, Rev. xvi. 12, "That the waters of the great river Euphrates will be dried up;" which is understood as meaning that the Ottoman or Turkish Empire will fall—an event, in all probability, not far distant.

It is thought, from Isaiah xviii. that some great maritime power will be prevailed upon to take an active part in restoring Judah; none is so likely, both from her virtue, religion, and her vast naval power, to be that nation as Great Britain.

Several marks of the wicked King have been pointed out by your Correspondents as applicable to the present ruler of France; yet there is one which I have not seen noticed, and which to me appears not a little remarkable. Daniel says (ch. xi. 38.) "But in his estate shall he honour the God of Forces;"—compare this with Buonaparte's Letter to his Archbishops, &c. in p. 572 of your last volume, wherein he commands them to "offer solemn thanksgiving to the *God of Armies*."

Mr. Urban, the predicted Signs of the latter days are, in a striking manner, applicable to the present times; but the Signs of the Sun and Moon have not yet appeared. I cannot, however, but think we shall soon see or hear of those of the Sun; for, unless I am in error about the person of the Infidel King, the Sun must now be in some of the nations, and his time of action not far distant!!

To conclude, if there should be no solidity in what I have advanced, and my thoughts should be deemed the product of a fanciful imagination, void of sound learning, and differing from most, if not all commentators, still the reflection that they contain nothing injurious to the cause of Religion and Virtue, will afford me satisfaction. SCRIPTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 2.

TO the collections for Oxfordshire already preserved in your Repository, the following account of Begbrook, a village about five miles from Oxford, may be added:

"Begbrooke and Bladen," says the writer of Magna Britannia, "two adjoining parishes, are memorable only for an old fortification," which is situated near Begbrooke church on the West, but is in the parish of Bladen."

Begbrooke itself is situated in the Hundred of Wooton, and in the Population Abstract of 1800, was returned as consisting of only 14 houses, occupied by 80 inhabitants.

At the time of forming the Domesday Survey, *Bechebroc*, of the fee of Earl William, was held under Roger de Lair *; and was valued at four pounds. In the first of Richard the First, Richard, son of Mein, fined in three marks, to have his plaint in the King's court, or in the King's court at the Exchequer, against William de Salsey for the land here †. In the 49th of Henry III. 1265, the King granted a carucate of land here, late the property of James, the son of Moses the Jew, to John Clifforde in fee ‡. And in the 9th of Edward the Third, 1336, the manors of Begbrook and Swerford appear to have been held by John de Lyons §.

A small portion of property here, at the time of making Pope Nicholas' Taxation, belonged to the Abbey of Godestow ‖.

The Church, which is of Norman structure, had in Hearne's time a figure of St. Michael over the door, to whom it was originally dedicated: and near the entrance, in the churchyard, were the remains of a stone coffin, said to have been that of the founder ¶. But both of these are now gone, and the principal indication of the Church's antiquity is an arch of zigzag workmanship, which separates the Chancel from the Nave.

The following Incumbents are from the Lincoln and Oxford Registers.

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* What Roger de Lair this was, or to which of the families whose History is given in Dugdale's Baronage he belonged, I am at a loss to tell.

† Madox, Hist. Exchcq. vol. I. p. 155.

‡ Pat. 49 H. III.

§ Calend. Rot. Chart. 9 Edw. III. Num. 33.

‖ Pope Nic. Tax. A. D. 1291. f. 446.

¶ Hearne's MSS. Diaries, vol. lxiv. p. 121.

Incum-

Incumbents.	*Patrons.*
1219 Magister de Leon.	
1232 Serlo	Rog. de Leonibus.
1250 Will. de Bathon	Rog. de Leuns.
.... Rychard de Lyuns.	
1297 Henry de Cumbroc	Joh. de Lyuns.
1303 Nicholas de Lyonns, acolite	Joh. de Lyuns.
.... Tho. de Stoke.	
1334 William de Pershore	Joh. de Lyons.
1335 James de Kyngeston.	
1336 Adam de Asheby Canonicorum . .	Joh. de Lyonns.
1409	Sir John Chetwode.
1431	Sir Tho. Chetwode.
1432 Ric. Trefosburgh	John Langston and others.
.... William Elmeshale.	
1457 Galfr. Denthor (or Tydder)	Elizabeth Wodwell, Lady of Warkworth.
1499 Richard Sutton	Fulco Wodehull.
1521 John Russell	Nic. Wodhull.
1535 James Fydeler	Feoff. of Nic. Wodhull.

A family of the name of *Bekebrok* occurs in Oxfordshire, at Stodeley, in 1383*. H. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, April 25.*

IN your vol. LXVII. p. 1029, plate II. fig. 5, is a curious Seal, inscribed

"Sigillū : indulgencie : hospitalis : castri : sancti : petri."

After a lapse of 9 years, another engraving of a similar Seal appears in vol. LXXVI. p. 793, plate II. fig. 3; and in p. 1105 of the same volume, plate II. fig. 2, a third specimen occurs. The earliest of these Seals is in the possession of my good friend Mr. Sharp of Coventry, who (in vol. LXXVI. p. 893) confesses himself at a loss in appropriating it. The second is in the possession of S.P.W. another friend, and judicious Antiquary, who also acknowledges his ignorance of its original designation. The last is communicated by P. Q. who offers nothing satisfactory on the subject.

After these inauspicious circumstances, I was much pleased accidentally to find in *Leycester's Cheshire* (p. 376) an elucidation of the matter in point; and, as the passage is not very long, I will transcribe it for your insertion.

"Sir John Seyville, knight, brother of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and Procurer of the Pardon or Indulgence of the Castle of St. Peter *(by virtue of this Indulgence of Pope Alexander the Fifth, granted to all those who have put to their helping hand to the fortification of the said Castle, that they shall chuse themselves a confessor)* now granteth to Hugh de Toft and Alice his wife, because of their charity and aid towards the said Castle, full liberty by the Pope's authority to chuse themselves a confessor; *whereunto the Seal of the indulgence for the said Castle is affixed:* Dated *apud Templum Bruer'*, anno Domini 1412."

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

* Kennett's Paroch. Antiq. p. 517.

Mr. URBAN, *May 5.*

THE following are much at your and the publick's service.

Instead of cutting off the whole head of a cauliflower, leave a part on, of the size of a gooseberry, and all the leaves:—second, and even third, heads will be formed, and thus they may be eaten for two or three months; when, at present, by cutting the head completely off, the bed of cauliflowers are gone in two or three weeks. They should be planted in good moist ground, and treated in the same manner as celery.

Laying straw under strawberry-plants keeps the roots moist and the berries clean; and they grow larger with less watering. *Sir Joseph Banks.*

To give malt spirit the flavour of good brandy:—into two quarts of malt spirit put three ounces and a half of powdered charcoal, and four ounces

ounces of rice; shake it every day for fifteen days, then filter it through paper.

The cause of the dry-rot in wood is moisture; and to prevent well-dried timber decaying above or under ground, is by charring it well. See Dr. Parry's ingenious essay in the Bath Society's Papers.

To cause new bark to grow on old trees.—Mr. Forsyth, instead of paring away the bark as heretofore, &c. now merely scrapes off the loose bark, and applies a mixture of cow-dung and urine, the consistence of thick paint, with a painter's brush, covering the stem carefully over. This softens the old scabrous bark, which peels off the following winter and spring, and is succeeded by a fine, smooth, new bark. Repertory, vol. IV. p. 76.

Lord Romney proved parsnips caused cows to produce abundance of milk, and they eat them as free as they do oil-cake. Land, £7 an acre, in Guernsey is sown with parsnips to feed cattle, and the milk is like cream. Sheep, when lambing, produce much milk.

Game covered with charcoal kept six weeks, in a hot season, without undergoing the smallest change. Repertory, vol. IV. p. 66.

To clean wood, &c. painted with oil:—A brush dipped in fresh urine is used with success; after the operation wash with clean water, to take off the smell.

Common salt and sifted wood-ashes, equal parts, made into a paste with water, make a good cement for iron flues, &c. better than most other compositions, and may be applied when the flue is hot or cold. Iron-filings and vinegar will do as well.

The most effectual way of keeping butter, and preventing it becoming rancid, is to beat half an ounce of the following powder into each pound, after it is brought from the market; then put it into a stone pot, cover it with strong brine, and keep it in a cool place. The powder:—Take common salt, two ounces; nitre and loaf sugar, of each one ounce; rubbed into a fine powder. This not only keeps butter sweet, but gives it a fine flavour.

Slices of sweet oranges are far preferable to slices of apple or any other fruit, put into fritters.

To destroy worms in gravel walks, &c. pour into the holes, a ley made of wood-ashes and lime: this will also destroy insects, if trees are sprinkled with it. Salt and water as well.

A cheap refrigerator or condenser:—A short, somewhat flat, vessel, two yards in length, nine square feet surface, with the same quantity of cold water, has a greater cooling power than a worm of five spiral turns and six yards length.

Wounds in trees are best cured by covering them with a coat of common lead paint without turpentine, for turpentine is poison to vegetation, in the sun, on a fine dry day.

Mr. Bentley has a patent for seasoning new casks, and purifying old musty casks, with *steam!*

Dr. Baine says, three ounces of pulverized quick-lime being added to one pound of gun-powder, its force is augmented one-third; shake the whole together till the white colour of the lime disappears. Repertory, new series, vol. III. p. 319. It has been tried by the French engineers, and found not to answer;—why not tried by English engineers?

Sowing radishes with turnip seed will prevent the fly; because the fly likes radishes better than turnips.

Soda put into sea-water renders it turbid; the lime and magnesia fall to the bottom. To make sea-water fit for washing linen at sea, as much soda must be put in it, as not only to effect a complete precipitation of these earths, but to render the sea-water sufficiently lixivial or alkaline. Soda should always be taken to sea for this purpose.

To destroy moss on trees, remove it with a hard scrubbing-brush in February and March, and wash the trees with cow-dung, urine, and soap-suds. *Forsyth.*

Take 24 pounds of parsnips, bruise them in a stone mortar and wooden pestle with a little water, express the juice, wash the remains in more water, and press out the juice; let it stand for a few days in a cold place, till it comes clear—evaporate the clear liquor over a slow fire, till reduced to about five pounds of agreeable syrup. Repertory, p. 443.

To cure the canker in trees, cut them off to the quick, and apply a piece of sound bark from any other tree,

tree, and bind it on with a flannel roller. Cut off the canker, and a new shoot will grow strong, but in a year or two you will find it cankered.

Ants are destroyed by opening the nest and putting in quick lime, and throwing water on it. Domestic Encyclopædia, p. 393.

It is reported, a person is going to take out a patent for making a small hand-mill, for every Family to make their own sweet oil. This may easily be done, by grinding or beating the seeds of white poppies into a paste, then boil it in water, and skim off the oil as it rises; one bushel of seed weighs 50 pounds, and produces two gallons of oil. Of the sweet olive oil sold, half of it is oil of poppies. The poppies will grow in any garden: it is the large-head white poppy, sold by apothecaries. Large fields are sown with poppies in France and Flanders, for the purpose of expressing oil from their seed for food. Vide 10th and 11th vols. of Bath Society Papers, where a premium of twelve guineas is offered for the greatest number of acres sown in 1808 and in 1809. When the seed is taken out, the poppy head when dried is boiled to an extract (see New Dispensatory) which is sold at 2s. *per* ounce, and is to be preferred to opium, which now sells at six guineas *per* pound. Large fortunes may be acquired by the cultivation of poppies. Some acres of it are now sown near Cambridge.

The great price of mustard seed, it is hoped, will induce many to cultivate it more in England, now we cannot be supplied from Holland.

Could I see your Correspondents follow my example, of sending you receipts of real use, you should often be supplied by yours, &c. D.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 1.

EVERY enquiry which tends to the benefit of the publick, or the better regulating the Government or affairs of the Country, is highly commendable; for it has been very justly observed, that "every form of Government has its impressions of human nature, and must be imperfect, uncertain, and changeable." I do not so much value such enquiries on account of the punishments of delinquents, as that of better regulating the finances, or the furtherance of Justice; but if enquiries are made, and evils pointed out, without any measures being adopted for removing or redressing them, it is better such enquiries had never been instituted: it is (if I may be allowed the comparison) like a skilful surgeon looking at the wound of a patient, telling him it is very bad, and how he could cure it, without adopting any measures for the purpose. I am led into these reflections by an enquiry instituted by the House of Commons several years ago, under the recommendation of one of the first men in this country, and whose name will be handed down to posterity for his noble and impartial conduct*; namely, "An Enquiry into the Establishment of the Courts of Justice." The Committee upon such enquiry have pointed out several wise and salutary measures for improvement and better regulation of them, particularly that of an Assistant to the Lord Chancellor, and the abolition of sinecure places in the Law. It is much to be lamented the same are not adopted. It is inconceivable the advantage it would be to the publick and the furtherance of justice; for the great and weighty concerns attached to the Court in which the Lord Chancellor so honourably presides, calls for his constant attention and *dispatch*; the fortunes, and I may say lives, of many individuals, who are obliged to have recourse to that honourable Court, depend upon the same. And by reason of that noble Lord's attendance to his political situation (which it has been frequently suggested might be removed by an honourable Speaker being appointed to the House of Lords) the great delay in the proceedings have driven very many to the greatest distress and misery, and occasioned much severe reflections upon one of the first Courts of Judicature in this country. As to the impropriety of persons holding sinecure places in *the Law*, and without doing any duty whatever for them, nothing is more shameful and pernicious; and until they are removed, we never can boast of our Courts of Justice. The most elevated characters in the Law are

* The Speaker of the House of Commons.

most

most highly deserving of the profits of their situations, where they do the duty of them. No man who sees the indefatigable exertions of our Judges and eminent Counsellors, but must acknowledge they richly deserve their profits of industry; but to see upon our "Law List" persons whose beings are only ideal, or at least never make their appearance in their situations in the Law, except only for the purpose of receiving the profits of them, it is shameful in the extreme; and I need only refer to the Report of the Committee of the Enquiry for the truth of them: and most, if not all, are still in existence, whilst the Deputies, who actually do the whole business, have scarcely an allowance sufficient to support themselves; for, although every mechanic has raised the price of his labour, the Deputies are obliged to submit to their old stipulated income. And many of such attendants on the Court I have before alluded to, by the slow progress of the proceedings, are in the greatest distress; and whilst they, by their diligence and attention, endeavour to promote the due execution of those Laws, are unable to procure a decent maintenance for themselves and families. Yours, &c. MENTOR.

Illustrations of Horace.

Book I. Epistle XVIII.

To Lollius.

NO good reason can be assigned for not supposing this Lollius to be the same with him to whom the second Epistle is addressed; namely, a son or nephew of the M. Lollius who was consul in the year 733, and not that consul himself, as Torrentius has done. Baxter, who professes himself inclined to believe that the Lollius of this Epistle, and the Scæva of the Seventeenth, were one and the same person; and Gessner, who agrees with him, — found their opinion partly on the slight authority of an anonymous scholiast of antiquity, who designates the said Scæva, *Scæva Lollius eques Romanus*, partly on the analogy of the subject of the two Epistles, which, probably, was likewise the motive that led the scholiast, with the rashness so common to those people, to throw both appellatives together, and make them signify one man. Such weak reasons fall to the ground of themselves. We need only to read and compare the two Epistles, for perceiving that Scæva and Lollius are two distinct persons, and the letters themselves, notwithstanding their affinity, are not less so.

As I hold it but decent to leave to the Reader himself the satisfaction of this comparison, I shall do no more than premise the following general remarks. Since Augustus had left nothing remaining to the Romans of their old constitution except the name, and, in fact, the whole authority being divided between him and his son-in-law Agrippa, (although the latter had discretion enough to be satisfied with the second rank in the government, and with an apparently borrowed splendour) — from that time forward, when the Julian family was all in all at Rome, young people of good birth saw no regular method of arriving to authority and influence otherwise than by attaching themselves to one of those, who, either by the favour of Augustus, or by their near affinity with him, represented the most important personages of the Empire. What, in the language of a Roman who had seen the Republic in its better days, would have been called downright slavery, now passed for a real privilege. Accordingly the young Lollius was brought up to live among the great men of the nation, in order that, by his personal merits with regard to them, he might attain to those honours to which, formerly, men could only arrive by their merits in behalf of their country; and in that view, he had, according to the custom of the Romans, made choice of a patron, or powerful friend, to whom he was particularly devoted and attached. That Lollius at that time was thus situated, although his patron is not named, is apparent from the whole tenour of the Epistle; and from the words, *tu, dum tua navis in alto est, hoc age*, &c. we may infer, that he — especially as the son or near kinsman of a Consul, in whom Augustus himself reposed confidence — had already very fair prospects. Horace, therefore, seems to look upon it as clear and self-evident, that his young friend is ordained, whether he will or no, to pursue his voyage on that sea; and that the whole of his present concern should be to avoid the

the rocks and sandbanks, upon which either his inexperience, or the ardour and unpliancy of his natural temper might drive him.

The advice which he gives him, from his stock of experience, as an old friend of his family, with evident marks of a particular interest, is all so calculated, that a man of rank, such as Lollius, must find it useful as ballast, whether living as a private individual, or conspicuous in the government of the country. Destined as he was always to live amongst people greater and more powerful than himself, yet always having a long-derived name and patrimony; in short, privileges to maintain, which, in the new constitution were apparently every day becoming more precarious; he would, therefore, always have occasion for powerful friends, on whose favour and protection he might with safety rely. The young Lollius seems to have been the more in want of a Monitor, as still some tincture of republican blood was running in his veins — not indeed so much as to menace the heir of Cæsar with a second Brutus or Cassius; yet sufficient for giving no great promise of a supple courtier: which, however, he must be, in order to make even but a tolerable figure in the modern Rome of the Cæsars. For although neither the name nor the external pomp of a court existed under Augustus, yet the substance was there; and a noble Roman, who should choose rather to follow his own inclinations than to dance attendance on the great, might as safely lay his account in seeing his merits as uniformly forgotten in the distribution of rewards, and in all disagreeable conjunctures his defects as accurately recollected, as in the most inveterate monarchy. Horace, indeed, begins his instructions with a caution against the despicable character of a *scurra*; under which term the Romans comprehended what we, in our more copious vocabulary, denote by various denominations, flatterer, sycophant, toadeater, spitlelicker, and court-buffoon: but we plainly perceive that this is only done in order the more conveniently to proceed to the contrary excess, against which Lollius, from his frank, blunt, warm, and confident temper, had far more reason to be upon his guard. On the whole, we run no hazard in supposing that our Poet was sufficiently acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of his friend, for not forgetting what was particularly necessary for his government; though at the same time he had so much discretion and knowledge of the world as to avoid all appearance of a direct reproof, and the art so judiciously to translate what he meant to whisper in his ear into generals, that his admonitions should have nothing particularly striking and pointed in them.

We may therefore consider this Epistle as a brief, practical manual of the art of living with the great, which every young gentleman whom Fortune has placed upon the slippery staircase of the Court should carry in his pocket, written in letters of gold, and bound up with his almanack or his memorandum-book, in which he should pray daily as his Breviary; conning well over betimes in the morning the sage maxims which he will have to observe the live-long day; and again in the evening ere he gives his eye-lids to sweet sleep, in order to confess to St. Horace, as a faithful Mentor, the faults he has committed; and, convinced by personal experience of the wisdom of his doctrines, vow to him redoubled attention and renovated obedience for the succeeding day. At least we cannot entertain a doubt, that the most expert masters would recognize in him an adept in their mystery; and some of them, perhaps, would even be as much amazed at having always, though unwittingly, followed his maxims throughout, as Mons. Jourdain was, that without knowing it, he had all his life-time been talking prose.

Virtus est medium vitiorum, et utrinque reductum.] This is spoken agreeably to the genuine principles of the Socratic and Peripatetic school. As well the ἀγαθὸν as the κακὸν, both the *materiale* and the *formale* of every virtue, lies, according to them, midway, between *too little* and *too much*; we approach it in the same ratio as we recede from the two extremes of the opposite defect or excess: but, strictly speaking, there is always, in every instance, only one method of acting right, and numberless ways of erring, that is, of missing the line which (to use the expression

pression of Aristotle*) runs midway between the hyperbole and the ellipsis of moral wrong, and which line is virtue. This holds good, in general, of every human perfection. Every Muse, every Venus and Grace, has her stated form, her peculiar style, gait, and propriety, her rythmus and her measure. In the nice, quick, and just tact of all this, and in the sure aptitude, matured into instinct, of reducing that sense properly to practice, consists all virtuosity. Where is the wonder then, that in every art, and principally in the most difficult and complicate of all, the art of living — there is nothing perfect under the sun; and the beautiful, towards which all virtuoses are striving, is so seldom attained, or where it is attained, is perceived and apprehended only by so few?

Castor sciat an Docilis plus.] Two noted Gladiators.

Eutrapelus, cuicunque nocere volebat, vestimenta dabat preciosa.] Unquestionably here is meant the equestrian Volumnius Eutrapelus, who is placed by Cicero, in the thirteenth Philippic, amongst the first-rate familiars, or *collusores et sodales*, as he calls them, of the triumvir Marcus Antonius. He was one of the elegans of the age, and to such a point, that he thence obtained the surname of Eutrapelus, which denotes a man who excels in all the qualities of a pleasant companion, more especially in the talent of making bon-mots. Bon-mots may fitly be divided into *verbale* and *reale*: of the latter species is the stroke of humour here related of him. Towards the conclusion of the seventh book of Cicero's Letters *ad Familiares*, we find a couple to this Volumnius Eutrapelus, whence we are enabled to form a very good conception of him. "On perceiving thy letter (writes Cicero to him) so abruptly superscribed, *Volumnius Ciceroni*, as is usual among intimate friends, I supposed at first that it was from the *senator* Volumnius, with whom I live on a very familiar footing: but the *urbanitas* (the humorous jocular style) of the letter soon convinced me that it must come from thee. All it contains proved extremely agreeable to me, excepting only, that, as I perceive, thou art not the most diligent procurator I could wish for maintaining me in possession of my saltpits†. For thou sayest, I should no sooner have turned my back upon the town, but every thing that sounded like a bon-mot, even that about Sestius, would immediately have been laid to my account. How? And thou wouldst have let that happen? Wouldst thou not take my part? Wouldst thou not arm in my defence? I thought I was wont to stamp my bon-mots with such a cognizable signature, that any mistake on that head was absolutely impossible. Since, however, the taste at Rome is, as it should seem, in such a declining state, that nothing so uncytherean‡ can be conceived, but it will pass with some for a smart conceit: do thou henceforward, if thou art my friend, stand forth as my champion; and if the amphiboly§ is not witty, the hyperbole not elegant, the paragramma‖ not comical, the ridicule not surprising; in short, if all the kinds of jocularity, which I have spoken of in my second book *de Oratore* in the person of Antonius, are not artificial and ingenious, thou mayest boldly take thy affidavit that they do not come from me. Concerning the pretenders to eloquence,

* Μεσοτης τις εστιν η αρετη — ετι το μεν ὑπερβαλλειν πολλαχως εστι — το δε ελλειπειν μοναχως. Χαλεπον δε το ευτυχειν. Και δια ταυτ' αν της μεν ΚΑΚΙΑΣ η ΥΠΕΡΒΟΛΗ και η ΕΛΛΕΙΠΙΣΙΣ, της δε ΑΡΕΤΗΣ η ΜΕΣΟΤΗΣ. Aristotel. Ethic. ad Nicomach. lib. ii. cap. 5.

† Quod parum diligenter possessio *salinarum mearum* à te procuratore defenditur. — Thus he jocularly calls the talent of saying bon-mots, for which he was celebrated.

‡ The force of this word is translatable in no other way, and could not be given by him in any Latin term. In Cythera, the ordinary abode of Venus, the Graces, and all their train of quips, and cranks, and wanton smiles, all breathes beauty, grace, and loveliness. The contrary of all this is, *Acytheron*; and Cicero therefore opposes it to *Venustum*, which, according to its derivation, denotes all that a Venus, *i. e.* true beauty and grace comprehends.

§ Play upon the double meaning of a word.

‖ A sort of word-play, where the joke arises from the omission or the alteration of the first letter.

of

of whom thou complainest, that since my departure they have taken possession of the Forum, they disturb me much less. For any thing that I care, all the defendants may be laid by the heels, and Cœlius himself may be orator enough to be able to prove he is not a scoundrel: that is no concern of mine. But in the possession of urbanity, my dear friend, we must keep ourselves, cost what it will — although I must confess to thee, that herein I am not afraid of any rival except — thyself, &c." This Epistle is, as it were, a mirror, which reflects to us the image of him to whom it is written. Whoever is desirous of a trait or two more, may find them in the 26th of the ixth book of Cicero's Letters; where the subject relates to so elegant a *soupé* at the house of this Eutrapelus, that Cicero deems it necessary to apologize for having been there, even to such a man as his friend Pætus.

Cruquius thinks, that *dabat* here is equivalent to *optabat*; that to those whom Eutrapelus would fain have ruined, he wished, not gave, fine cloaths — otherwise, adds he, Eutrapelus must have been wondrous rich. — That he was, however, in all probability: besides, it was sufficient for our poet's purpose, if Eutrapelus had played off this mischievous trick only on one or two simpletons. To conclude, the above-mentioned commentator is here pleased with a passage from Aristotle, where the malice of which Horace accuses Eutrapelus, is imputed to the deities themselves. "To numbers," says the Prince of Philosophers*, "God grants signal prosperity, not from benevolence, but in order that the misfortune which awaits them may prove the more dreadful." — I doubt much whether any thing that might be urged in justification of this sentiment, would be competent to that end.

Conticuit lyra.] Winkelmann, in his History of Art, cites an antient monument of superior workmanship in the Villa Borghese, which throws light upon this passage, and is at the same time illustrated by it. It apparently has reference to a long-lost tragedy of Euripides, of which Antiope, the mother of these two Heaven-born sons, was the heroine. Him whom the fair Antiope gave out to be the father of them was no less a personage than Jupiter himself. As her story, however, gained no more credit, even in the heroic age, than a modern wench would in a similar case of distress, who should lay her offspring to some saint of the calendar: she was reduced to the necessity of exposing her twins on the public highway, and resigning them to their fate. The boys were found by a shepherd, and brought up among shepherds: Zethus took to their way of life; but Amphion addicted himself to musick, and received (as the fable relates) from Apollo, a lyre of such wonderful faculties, that it even set the stones a dancing and jumbling together. Nevertheless, says our Poet, this same lyre became a source of discord and strife between the two brothers. Alluding, as it should seem to a scene in the Antiope, from which an antient scholiast on Plato has preserved the following verse:

"Reject the lyre, and give thyself to arms*!

Probably Zethus could not bear to see his brother, from a fondness for musick, neglect all other occupations; and make that, in a manner, the business of life, which, according to the manners of the heroical age, was only the soldier's pastime. The monument which Winkelmann has published in his *Monumenti Inediti*, represents the compliance of the gentle Amphion, here celebrated by Horace, in a manner no less simple than ingenious. Antiope is there delineated between her two sons. Zethus is rendered distinguishable by a hat, the characteristic of rural life: Amphion has a helmet on his head, and holding the lyre, so odious to his brother, half concealed beneath his military dress.

Romanis solenne viris opus, utile famæ.] Effeminate youths who have a delicate skin to preserve, and are afraid of frost and heat, and other inclemencies of the weather, are no lovers of the chace. According to the manners of the old Romans, a sort of infamy was attached to the character of effeminacy; a passion for the sports of the field, as a mark of the manly temperament, and that

* Rhetoric, i. ii.

* Winkelm. Hist. of Art, vol. I. p. 397, et seq. edit. Vienna.

a young

a young man was not yet entirely degenerate from the qualities of his ancestors, was so far requisite to a good reputation.

Sub duce, qui templis Parthorum signa refigit, &c.] This passage discloses the age of Lollius at the time when Horace wrote this letter to him so plainly, that it is difficult to conceive how the learned commentators could have mistaken it. The campaign which Augustus conducted in his own person against the Cantabrians, happened in the year of the city of Rome 729. Lollius made it in his early youth, while yet a boy, as Horace expresses it, *i. e.* when he had just laid aside the *prætexta*. As this was rarely the practice prior to the eighteenth year (although under Augustus, even in this particular, there was a constant departure from the primitive manners) we may reasonably admit, that Lollius, when, for the sake of paying his court to Augustus, he designed to make his first campaign under himself, was not more than eighteen years of age. Seeing now this Epistle (as Horace intimates) was written shortly after the restitution of the Crassian eagle, *i. e.* in the year 734 or 735, Lollius, when he received it, could not be above four or five and twenty, and this perfectly well agrees with the general subject of the Epistle, and particularly with the circumstance,

Scis quo clamore coronæ
Prælia sustineas campestria,

For although, likewise, men, even old consuls and military commanders, sometimes partook in these martial games, which were of aboriginal institution, and peculiar to the Romans; yet they were properly designed for the youth, and considered as warlike exercises, whereby they could both acquire the necessary aptitudes, and publicly shew what was to be expected from their dexterity and their courage.

Nil extra numerumque modumque.] An imitation of the Greek phrase μηδὲν ἄγαν. Horace frequently takes the liberty to enrich his language from the Greek.

Actia pugna, te duce per pueros hostili more refertur.] The battle of Actium decided the fate of the then world, by making Cæsar Octavianus sole monarch of the Roman Empire. It formed the epocha of a particular chronology, known under the name of *Æra Actiaca*; and the public games of the Apollo of Actium, instituted in honour of it, were, next to the Capitoline, the most famous and magnificent in the Roman world. We may, therefore, easily imagine how lively the impression, which the decisive moment of so signal a revolution had made upon the minds of the Romans, must still have been at the time when Horace wrote this Epistle; and, from that consideration, it is very conceivable how the young Lollius might fall upon the conceit of amusing himself with his brother at their father's country seat in a sort of military pastime, as it were a dramatical imitation of that celebrated sea-fight. Horace however appears to have had, besides, a more latent, though to his young friend not imperceptible, object in view, in reminding him, precisely at this juncture, of those fancies (*nugas*) as he calls them. Young Lollius was sprung from a family particularly devoted to Cæsar Augustus; and the supposition that he intended by this play, in a delicate manner, to pay court to him, is so natural, that we are induced to believe it would at that time have struck the mind of any one. In the mean time young Lollius, if he were so intent upon doing nothing unbecoming, might easily perceive that the sober-minded people of Rome, and Augustus himself, would have been glad if all that could lead to the recollection of the unhappy times of the triumvirate could be banished for ever from the public mind. Nevertheless, as he had now so much of the courtier in him as to raise him, in the opinion of making himself agreeable to Augustus, above all concern about contrary judgments: what could he, in order to be consistent, have to object against the harmless attentions and civilities to his powerful friend, which Horace imputes to him? Accordingly he tells him, that he reminds him of these, his courtly amusements, in order to cut him off from all excuse and evasion — and concludes with saying, there is nobody for whose hobby-horse he would have proper indulgence, that would refuse approbation to his; a turn by which he plainly

plainly tells him he cannot well expect such a civility otherwise than *ergà reciprocum*.

Consentire suis, &c.] With your friend's humour cheerfully comply; he will amply return the favour. In the original *studia*; the question here, however, is about the hobby-horsical affections. A Roman poet was frequently at a loss, even in his language, for the proper word, as we often are in ours.

Quid purè tranquillet; honos, an dulce lucellum,
An secretum iter, & fallentis semita vitæ.] Nothing more strongly proves what a great interest our Poet took in the young Lollius, and how well he thought of him, than this passage. A person of his elegant manners is incapable of discovering such sentiments — which, to the generality of people, are totally unintelligible; or only half and superficially understood, are ridiculous — to any one by whom they would be misapplied; and nothing short of a very cordial friendship can move him to extend his concern to the inward, as the only real welfare of another. Horace, who knew of no other happiness himself besides the *traducere leniter ævum*, (to glide gently down the stream of life) and to keep the noiseless tenour of his way, always returns to this point whenever he converses with a familiar and generous friend. He would have thought, with all the prudential rules he communicates to the excellent young Roman, he had but imperfectly fulfilled the duty of friendship, unless he had reminded him of the one thing needful for the wise man, of the provision for internal liberty, the peace and satisfaction of mind — the sole thing that renders a man independent on externals, what makes him a friend to himself — what makes all superfluous to him besides the necessaries of life. Horace, without doubt, found it the more needful for his young friend to lay in a good provision of this philosophy of life, for use hereafter; because his sanguine, liberal, and uncomplying temper endangered him more than hundreds of his equals, either of stopping short in the mid-career of what is termed a fortune in the world, or at least in not long preserving it.

The Reader wishes, perhaps, to know how young Lollius availed himself of these his friendly Mentor's instructions. Hereupon, however, we find ourselves destitute of all historical information; and this very absolute silence of history concerning him induces the supposition, either that he did not live long enough for producing himself on the theatre of affairs, or that, in pursuance of the strict enquiry which Horace counsels him to institute, "What it is which lessens care, and makes a perfect calm within; whether riches or honour, or the sequestered path where life glides imperceptibly away, is the truest happiness;" he found the latter the most advisable, and therefore in the silence of history concerning him — he directly attained his final object.

Me quoties reficit gelidus Digentia rivus.] That is, whenever I repair to my Sabine estate, by which the rivulet Digentia flows.

Sit mihi quod nunc est, etiam minus, &c.] The heart of our amiable Poet speaks so beautifully in this recurrence to himself, that nothing here remains for me to do, but to leave the Reader to his own emotions.

Great Ormond Street. W. T.

Erratum in our last: Expunge the three-line-note about the crow, towards the bottom of p. 294. It has no business there; nor any note at all.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 3.

FIRST permit me to assure your Correspondent S, p. 311, that I feel all his goodness in vindicating my humble labours as I ought; he has my gratitude in my thanks; my praise, as he by his generous and noble sentiments does every honour to our Antiquities; and well may I take pride to myself, when so elevated and disinterested a mind comes forward to own that my cause is just and honest. Therefore I have not toiled in vain, and I receive my reward.

I next address myself to I. M. P. p. 295, a character of a far different cast to the one above. I will dash at once, and even call him Mr. Britton himself; I. M. P. may as well be explained in this way, as he and others have thought proper to elucidate J. C. as John Carter. If I err, and I. M. P. is not Mr. Britton, I. M. P. will further explain matters, and let us know who's who. Mr. T. Gayfere, jun. master mason to the Abbey of Westminster, first told me, that the original working drawings for Henry the

the Seventh's Chapel had been shewn to him. The people of the Abbey next mentioned that Mr. Britton had been exhibiting them in the Church with the same tale; and afterwards I saw Mr. Britton handing these very *drawings* about at the Society of Antiquaries, but I did not hear his sentiments. If the Secretary withheld the "explanatory letters," no doubt it had previously been concluded these *drawings* were not of sufficient consequence to deserve general notice, they being meer puerile sketches, and without *one external* example. I refer my readers to vol. LXXVII. p. 1189, for my words on the business; and it will be there seen whether T. M. P. or J. C. is confused in their "pericraniums," or who has endeavoured to impose upon the publick *.

Mr. Britton has then at last delivered (no doubt on the most unquestionable authority) the true and decisive reason why the *improvers*, *restorers*, and *gothicisers* vary so lamentably from our original Architectural documents. Hear him:

"If all Artists were bound to imitate the productions of the *faultless* Antients, we should be reduced to a sadly degraded state. The qualities of genius, taste, and talent, would become useless; and the thinking faculties would become torpid. The system of rigidly copying the Antients is so extremely absurd, that we can scarcely condescend to reason upon it."

After this unqualified declaration, let no doubt be henceforth entertained about the fate of our Antiquities; and yet with the same breath T. M. P. tells us, that he is "particularly partial to the antient edifices of England;" and concludes with expressing his pleasure "that Henry's Chapel is to be *restored* to its original architectural state;" when he knows so well, many of the decorations are utterly destroyed; and after he has so openly confessed, at the beginning of his essay, "that to imitate rigidly" our Antiquities, would be reducing the imitators to a "sadly degraded state."

The drawing of Henry's Chapel, in the possession of Mrs. King, I have also seen; it is in many respects correct, but in others, a most ridiculous perversion of some of the original parts and of the armorial figures, (here *I reserve myself* till the proper time arrives) taken about 40 or 50 years ago, when the same want of documents for the finishings of the upper story, and many other essential matters, were then manifest, as at the present hour. Again this SECOND WARRANT to *help* our professional Friends must *also fail*. J. C.

* Let this Reply refer also to your Correspondent T. J. p. 289.

MR. URBAN, *Penzance, April* 2.

IN this remote corner of the Island, we are stigmatized as barbarians, and the well-known wreck story is frequently mentioned to our reproach: but, however justly such conduct may be attributed to former times, I trust sufficient instances have recently occurred (in the Anson frigate, &c.) to prove that the present generation is not altogether destitute of humanity. It is this feeling, Mr. Urban, which influences the minds of many within the circle of my friends, who sincerely sympathize with you on your late calamitous misfortune, and who are therefore anxious to manifest their support of your excellent Repository, by occasionally submitting some *ores* from their *mines*; in the expectation that you may deem them of sufficient purity for insertion.

Annexed is a copy of a Deed, in my possession, which appears to have been executed by a seal, without any signatures, in the 6th year of Edward II. Perhaps it was not unusual in those days for Deeds to be so executed; though it seems strange that not even the witnesses should have signed their names, unless the art of writing was then so rare as to make it difficult to procure persons who possessed such a qualification. Some of your *legal* Correspondents may probably elucidate this point, and inform us, whether a seal was not at first used *instead* of a signature; and whether, subsequently, when writing became more common, the seal and signature were not both introduced.

This relick of antiquity forms a curious contrast, in one respect at least, to a modern Deed; the former being about the size of a Bill of Exchange, and the latter so ample as to require no description from

AN ANTIENT BRITON.

*** We have inserted this Letter, to shew our sense of the kind expressions it contains, and as an antidote to the opinion, too prevalent, of Cornish inhumanity. The Deed which accompanied it, indorsed "Excambium inter Tenementa de Trewyns & Pennans," is by no means uncommon. We have many hundreds of similar Deeds in our own possession. EDIT.

Mr.

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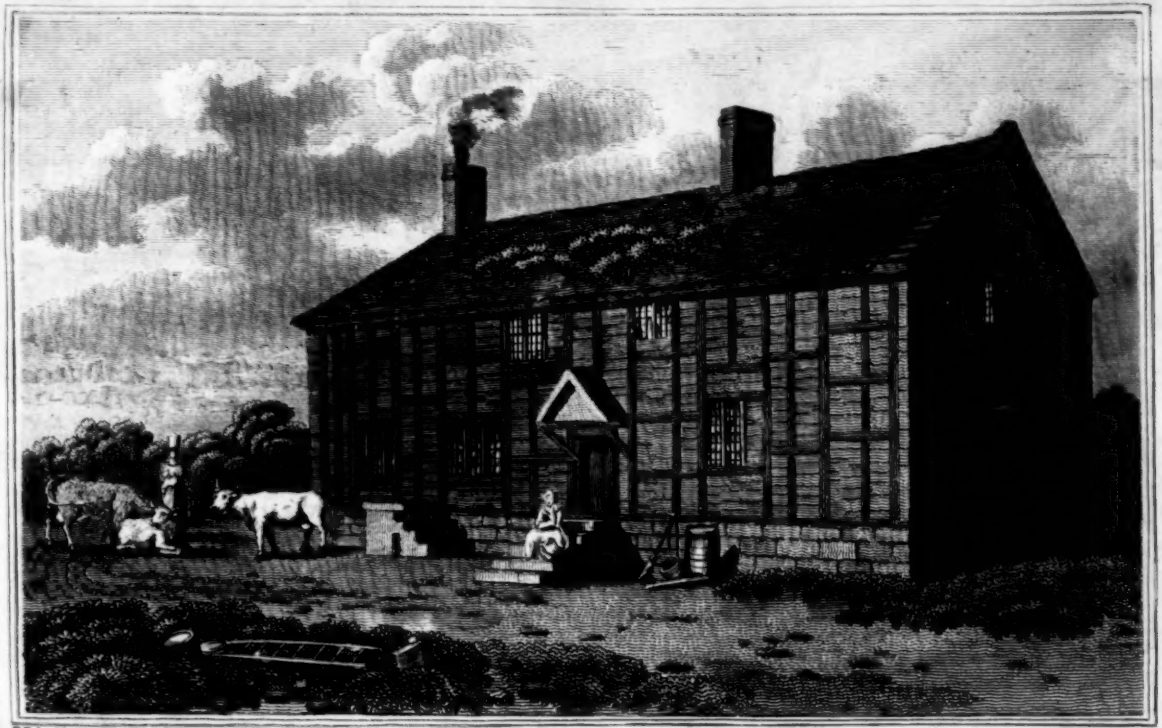

T. Baker del.

The House at Stanton, co. Salop, in which the late Mr. Alderman Boydell was born.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 16.

IT may perhaps be agreeable to some of your Readers to have a view of the plain Farm-house now standing in the village of Stanton, in the county of Salop, in which the late much-respected Alderman Boydell first drew his breath; and which was honoured by a last and farewell visit from him; not much more than a year before his death. For particulars of the life of this patriotic friend and patron of artists (I hope I may be permitted so to designate him), your Readers are referred to your vol. LXXIV. p. 1177.

As a history of the county of Salop is yet a desideratum in topographical literature, the following notes on the Village and Church may perhaps be of use, whenever such a work shall be entered upon.

Stanton, *Staunton*, or *Stone-town*, is supposed to have been so named from its situation on a rock, which is laid bare by the wheels of carriages passing through the Village. The small river Roden separates its North-west boundary from the parish of *Morton* or *Moor-town*, so also named in contra-distinction to *Stanton*, from the soil being low and marshy.

Both these Parishes belong to the antient and respectable family of the Corbets, of which the elder branch now resides at Acton Reynold, while their stately mansion, *Morton Corbet Castle*, though splendidly re-edified soon after the Reformation, stands in ruins on the South side of Morton Church.

The Church of Stanton and its Chancel are small, of one pace, and built in the Saxon or early Norman style; the walls are 3 feet in thickness; the windows small, of the lancet form, round-headed, from 18 inches to 30 in height, and from 6 to 10 in width; round-headed doors in the North and South walls towards the West end; that in the South but little ornamented, the North more so.—In a window of three lights, under an obtusely pointed arch which has been broken through the North wall, are the following pictures in stained glass:—first, the Trinity; second, the Annunciation; third, an Archbishop, and the detached head of a Saint in the upper part of that light; beneath the whole, in black letter, *Will'm heigh Vicari*—

A large square embattled Tower at the West end is of a later age, and was strengthened by two graduated buttresses, in the year 1666, as appears from an inscription to that effect on one of them.

There are in this Church no memorials of any importance.

Yours, &c. T. FISHER.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 17.

I SEND you two specimens of Lord Bacon's Latin Letters to the University of Cambridge. E.

Franciscus de Verulamio, Vice-comes Sancti Albani, Almæ Matri, inclytæ Academiæ Cantabrigiensi.

Cum vester Filius sum, et Alumnus, voluptati mihi erit partum meum nuper editum vobis in gremium dare: aliter enim pro exposito eum haberem. Nec vos moveat quod via nova sit: necesse est enim talia per annorum et seculorum circuitus evenire. Antiquis tamen suus constat honos, ingenii scilicet; nam fides verbo Dei, et experientiæ tantum perientia de integro excitare, operosum certè, sed pervium.

Deus vobis, et vestris studiis faveat.

Filius vester amantissimus,
Franciscus Verulamius,
Cancellarius.

Apud Ædes Eboracenses,
31 Octob. 1620.

"Debita filii, qualia possum, persolvo. Quod vero facio, idem et vos hortor, ut *Augmentis Scientiarum* strenuè incumbatis, et in animi modestiâ libertatem ingenii retineatis, neque talentum à veteribus concreditum in Sudario reponatis. Affuerit proculdubio, et affulserit Divini Numinis gratia, si humiliatâ et submissâ religioni philosophiâ, clavibus sensûs legitimè & dextrè utamini, et amoto omni contradictionis studio, quisque cum alio, ac si ipse secum disputet.

Vale.

Filius vester amantissimus,
Franciscus Verulamius,
Anno 1623. *Cancellarius.*"

Mr. URBAN, *Harbledown, April* 16.

IN Mr. Duncombe's very valuable and interesting description of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, his translation

translation of the Epitaphs, and historical account of the Archbishops; I have found two great treasures, in what is there related of that illustrious and munificent Primate Henry Chicheley, (temp. Henry IV. and V.) and the learned, ingenious and independent, Dr. Meric Casaubon, one of the Prebendaries of this Church, (temp. Car. I.) of which, and other preferments, he was deprived during Cromwell's Usurpation; whose unconditional and liberal favours repeatedly offered he conscientiously declined, and suffered much embarassment of circumstances until the Restoration. Of these truly great and good men, whom it is at this day no inconsiderable honour to be related to even after the lapse of so long a period of time, it is recorded of the former, from the most authentic documents of History, and in terms peculiarly adapted to the dignity of the subject, that he was one of the most admirable, accomplished, and superior characters, both in public and private life, of the age in which he lived.

Close by the North door of the Choir in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, is the costly and magnificent monument of Archbishop Chicheley; on which is a recumbent statue of him in full health, in his pontifical robes; and under it, in a lower compartment of the tomb, is another in the vestments of the dead, exhibiting an awful contrast, and an instructive memento of mortality. Round the pillars which support the Canopy, and are richly gilt and painted, are small elegant statues of white marble in niches, representing the Apostles, Time, and Death. This monument was carved, it is supposed, in Italy; and is of exquisite workmanship. Upon it is a Latin Inscription in the old text characters, of which the following is a translation:

"Here lieth Henry Chicheley, Doctor of Laws,
formerly Chancellor of Salisbury; who, in the 7th year of King Henry IVth, being sent on an Embassy to Pope Gregory the XIIth, was consecrated Bishop of St. David's by the hands of that Pope in the City of Sienna. The same Henry also in the 2d year of King Henry the Vth was in this holy church elected Archbishop, and translated to it by Pope John the XXIIId. He died in the year of our Lord 1443, on the 12th day of April.

That for his sins, Christ's merits may atone, [throne
O supplicate, ye Saints, th' Almighty's
And round the verge at the bottom of the monument:

"Take, passenger, this moral in thy way:
Whoe'er thou art, on some not distant day,
Like me thou shalt be dust, to worms a prey.

In 1420, William Chicheley (Nephew to the Archbishop) was Archdeacon of Canterbury.

In the South Cross of the Cathedral is a monumental Tablet for

"Meric Casaubon
(Son of Isaac)

created Doctor in Divinity at Oxford, in the presence of King Charles and his Queen, and by their Royal command, 1636; of which Meric, it is recorded on his tomb, that he was the worthy heir of a great name and learned race; and was likewise distinguished for many private virtues and amiable qualities thereon specified: that this first of Churches may boast of having for her Prebendaries, both the Casaubons—the first of men; who held the same rank among the Learned that she holds among the Churches. Meric died July 16, 1671, in the 75th year of his age, and the 46th of his canonship."

I trust I need make no apology for presenting to your Readers these authentic transcripts of such good and illustrious characters; and that they will be considered as conferring some degree of respectability on the more humble pretensions of their descendants, from whom I shall select the following.

The name of my paternal grandmother having been Casaubon, and her family resident in or near Canterbury, I conclude she was the daughter or grand-daughter of Meric; but I cannot say with certainty what the relationship was. I perfectly remember portraits of the Casaubons at the head of the staircase in our Parsonage-house at Sandwich, which were afterwards given, with other family pictures, to my uncle, the late vicar of St. Stephen's, near this City, who used to boast jocosely of the blood of the Casaubons. Gentleness and sweetness of demeanour, arising from a tender, benevolent, and worthy heart, were his characteristics; and if I am allowed to indulge my own feelings by a grateful tribute of affection and respect to the memory of a man whom his superiors honoured with particular notice,

tice, and all ranks of people loved and esteemed, I am assured I shall likewise gratify the cordial regard of many of his contemporaries in this neighbourhood who still remember him.

My late uncle, the Rev. John Bunce, LL.B. was the elder of two sons (my father, whose name was William, being the younger) of the Rev. John Bunce, M. A. formerly Vicar of Brensett in Kent, and afterwards Rector of Chingford and Pitsey in Essex; who translated from the Greek those approved and very valuable works of antiquity, St. Chrysostom's Six Books on the Priesthood; and in his own conduct exemplified all that is most estimable in that sacred order. He educated both his sons himself, and sent them to College from his own study, completely prepared in every point of learning, and fixed in the purest principles of every Christian virtue; which they retained and practised to the latest hour of life, unsullied by any deviations, but such as the best of men experience in this imperfect state. I shall find it difficult to separate the brothers in my account, though I have already given to the publick repeated testimonies of my filial veneration. They were inseparable in brotherly regard through life; but, alas! in death they were long divided; the younger having died in 1766, in the 53d year of his age, and the elder in 1786, at the age of 79.

At the time of my temporary residence in and near Canterbury, about two years before my uncle's death, I had the pleasure, or rather the comfort, of being his frequent guest at St. Stephen's. At that period, from his advanced age, he had retired from his parochial duties, but was able to attend Divine Service at his Church, whither I usually accompanied him. To afford me the satisfaction of hearing him once more, he, at my request, consented to preach; and he not only did this, but performed the whole Service, probably the last time he ever officiated. A more interesting and venerable figure I never beheld; the Clergy had not then assumed that monkish appearance, which their bald pates and cropped hair now give them. He wore a respectable peruke, such as would now, perhaps, be thought an affectation of Episcopal dignity, and indeed could only be becoming to advanced age. The first Lesson of the day was the 19th chapter of the 2d book of Samuel, wherein Barzillai, at parting from the King of Israel, courteously declines his request that he would go with him to Jerusalem; and so admirably expresses that natural desire which most men feel to return and be in their own place, and be buried by the grave of their dearest relatives. This was a subject which too tenderly touched the feelings of a man of so much sensibility as my uncle possessed. The grave of his father and of his mother was in that very place, and he knew must, in a short time, be opened for his reception:—at the tender remembrances which this chapter awakened (for it is full of pathetic incidents, and there is no pathos equal to that of the Holy Scriptures) he shed tears before the Congregation, and was scarcely able to finish the Lesson. This had been no unusual scene in his Church; the people revered him as a father:—he sincerely participated in their joys and sorrows, and they in his; so happy an intercourse between the Pastor and his Flock was then going off apace, and, except in some few instances, I fear is wholly gone: but I believe, in most cases, it would be extremely unjust to attribute this to one party more than to the other; and though it must be admitted to originate in the decay of that influence which religious principles ought to have upon the world, it is not a certain nor a fair conclusion that the Clergy have, in general, neglected to enforce them, either by their conduct or their precepts; for I am convinced that through the insidious artifices of enthusiasts, and the profane attacks of infidels and reprobates, both they and their doctrines are vilely set at nought.

At our return home, my Uncle put into my hands, for my perusal, a Sermon on the 10th verse of the xxviith Psalm, which he told me he had intended to preach, but found himself unequal to it, and, under this apprehension, had taken out another. That Sermon, which is preserved amongst his valuable manuscripts, was calculated to administer the consolation and support which Religion alone

can

can offer to those who are deprived of their parents by death, or separated from them by their pursuits in life.

Having mentioned St. Stephen's as the burial-place of my grandfather, where he died, on a visit to his son, in July, 1741, I must notice the honourable mention made of him in one of the Canterbury papers of that date, in which he is stated "to have resided many years on the Vicarage of Brensett in Romney Marsh (of which the respectable family of Brockman had then, and have still the patronage); but being taken notice of by the then Archdeacon, Dr. Lisle, for his unassuming behaviour and pious life, was by him recommended a few years before to more agreeable preferments in Essex, without soliciting or even knowing of the same."

As I cannot expect that the subject of my Family History will be sufficiently interesting to the generality of Readers to admit of its being continued, I will here bring it to a period, and conclude with these lines in reference to the persons I have commemorated.

If "he that winneth souls is wise *,"
That wisdom is their praise;
Which when "the Heavens are no more,"
And all the dead shall live,
He who the Sacred Text inspir'd,
Shall, thron'd in glory, give.

Yours, &c. W. B.

THE PROJECTOR. No. LXXXIII.

"If Fate forbears us, Fancy strikes the blow;
We make misfortunes." YOUNG.

PUBLIC attention has lately been more than usually called to the subject of Suicide; and a few remarkable instances having occurred within a short space of time, it has been supposed that that crime is more frequent than formerly. In this, perhaps, there may be some truth; but, at the same time, it must be considered that we are so apt to dwell on an instance of Suicide in a person of rank, as to forget that with all his rank, and all the public conversation which he occasions, he can add but an unit to the general number. There is another consequence, however, of such examples which may be more beneficial. They serve to shew the crime in a more heinous light, since every crime must appear with peculiar aggravations when it is committed by those who from education, situation, and connexions in life, are supposed to be above the temptations which easily overcome the ignorant, the poor, and the forlorn.

Among other propositions made on such occasions, some are for soliciting a remedy at the hands of the Legislature, and are of opinion, that inflicting a mark of disgrace on the bodies of Suicides, would affect those who are impelled to the crime from a sense of shame, whether true or false; but besides that the law already admits of this, where Lunacy cannot be proved, it may be doubted whether the wisest legislators could succeed in preventing a crime, which, from its very nature, removes the criminal from all jurisdiction; which demonstrates that he is indifferent to all laws, human and divine, and is about to inflict upon himself the only punishment which the law has prescribed in extreme cases. He, indeed, who is determined to take away his own life, and to abide by the consequences, may commit the breach of every law whatever, before he inflicts the punishment. "Suppose," says Dr. Johnson, "a man, either from fear, or pride, or conscience, or whatever motive, has resolved to kill himself: when once the resolution is taken, he has nothing to fear. He may then go and take the King of Prussia by the nose, at the head of his army. He cannot fear the rack, who is resolved to kill himself. When Eustace Budgell was walking down to the Thames, determined to drown himself, he might, if he pleased, without any apprehension of danger, have turned aside, and first set fire to St. James's palace."

I question, indeed, whether the Legislature could be more uselessly employed than in framing a law against Suicide; but if any number of Senators mean to propose such a law, there are many previous questions which might very profitably engage their attention. In the first place, it might be necessary to inquire, whether they could, by any species of penal statute, prevent a man from frequenting the gaming-table; or from robbing his employers; or, which

* Prov. xi. 30.

which perhaps might be yet a little more difficult, from being jealous of his wife, fond of building streets and squares, and of forming commercial speculations.

The increase of Suicide appears to me to be one of those obligations which we owe to the Philosophers, whether antient or modern, who have laboured to compose a system of human conduct and human happiness, in which Religion should have no share, and in which honour and honesty should be admitted only where they consented to contribute to the above system, without any of those stiff prejudices and unbending principles which are found to be unfriendly to it. That these Philosophers received a considerable check in this country some years ago, when they were attempting to propagate their doctrines upon a large scale, is true:—but it is also true that they did not labour in vain, during the period in which they were tolerated. In a neighbouring nation their success was complete; and the inhabitants of that nation are, no doubt, disposed to look back with singular complacency on their benevolent and beneficent endeavours; on the ease with which they familiarized bloodshed and dishonesty; and on the charms—the classical charms, with which they ornamented the act of Suicide; and emancipated the mind from all restraints, either temporary or lasting, which bore hard on the temper.

But although the *system* is perhaps not at present so publicly encouraged in this country, its effects are no less successfully extended by a sort of tacit precepts, which some call example, and some fashion, and which end in the same consequences. Emancipation from the principles of integrity, from the labours of industry, and from the regular profits of trade, is become so necessary, that much instruction or detail of argument may be dispensed with in acquiring it. A man who is determined to rise to the highest rank which his situation can admit, without passing through the intermediate steps; who is determined to acquire opulence before he can boast of even competence; and who sees no crime in supplying the deficiencies of his own pocket by making free with his neighbour's property; has no occasion to peruse any of the writings of our modern Philosophers, or go through a regular course of Infidelity. If he succeeds, he knows that he can stop the mouth of opposition: he can procure the countenance of his equals and his superiors by entertainments and balls; and if he fails, the pistol or the halter, concludes his speculation in a manner that is inconsistent only in being administered by his own hand. In all this there seems to be little to learn that is not learnt by imitation only; there seems to have been no extraordinary change made in the habits of thinking: professions of wisdom and integrity are frequently made, and remain undisturbed: deviations into a contrary practice are acknowledged to produce ruin and shame; but with this consciousness of what is right and wrong, every man seems to calculate on the possibility of escape or recovery; he looks to the few who have got off with impunity; learns to substitute the laws of chance for the rules of trade; and although sensible that the course he has taken unavoidably leads to destruction, hopes that he may astonish the world with an exception in favour of himself.

Of the great number of Suicides whose cases have been of late years reported to the world, the major part are men who have considered the acquisition of wealth as the only object worthy of the attention of a rational creature, and who have been so impatient of reaching some imaginary quantity, as not to hesitate at any steps by which it may be procured, and to disdain the slow progress and unavoidable delays of commercial routine. If it be asked why they are thus eager to accumulate riches beyond the expectations which trade can justify—beyond all the demands of luxury and convenience—we are referred to another principle, which seems lately to have increased the number of Suicides, namely, an ostentatious display of useless grandeur, and an ambition to associate with those whom rank, hereditary honours, and wealth, seem to have placed at an inaccessible distance. Of all the absurdities of human conduct which Fashion or Folly has created, this seems one of the most unaccount-

unaccountable, since it produces at best the privilege of being lavish without conferring obligation; and consists in giving entertainments to persons of superior rank and wealth, who reflect upon them only as objects of ridicule. If we suppose that this ostentation is practised with a view to support credit, which is said to be the usual motive, the absurdity becomes yet more glaring; for commercial credit is not so ill understood as that any man's solvency is to be estimated by his waste, and that he is supposed to be the *safest* who seems to know the least what to do with his money. Accordingly, such tricks, for tricks they are, have rarely imposed on any but those at a distance from the object: his immediate connexions know that his splendour is but a covering to his poverty, and indicates the approach of ruin: but they are silent as well as cautious. The bubble bursts when it is least expected, and the coroner's verdict proclaims him a *lunatic*, who, after deliberately robbing every person who put confidence in him, sits down quietly and orderly to write letters to his friends, and to end his life with due deliberation. Of his entertainments little is now remembered, except that they were too expensive for a man of his station; that he had no business with hot-houses and pineries; and that fewer than twenty beds might have been made up in a night for his guests. Some remark, that although his French wines were not only excellent, but plentiful, yet he might have done very well without a service of plate; and of his guests the greater part are surprised that no one should have given him a little advice, and particularly express their wonder that persons of rank should condescend to precipitate his ruin by their expensive visits.

It is one of the principal consequences of that avarice and vanity which lead to extravagance and ostentation, that few can be restrained within the bounds which education and talents seem to have prescribed. Men of the lowest capacity and birth are generally found to be more frequently the dupes of riches and vanity than those who have some claims from family, and some from talents. Of all those who have lately made a figure by leaping from the shop to the splendid mansion, and from competence of diet to all the luxuries of an Eastern table, whose "equipages shine like meteors, and whose palaces rise like exhalations," the greater part will be found to have no claims to respect from intellectual worth, or from the merit that arises from the fair pursuit of regular and honourable trade. To such men, therefore, it becomes necessary to have recourse to extraordinary means, in order to produce extraordinary effects. Conscious that their characters have no natural popularity, they have recourse to that species of quackery by which a kind of artificial reputation is raised, and, for a time, may be supported. Among other schemes, the ostentatious display of wealth in entertainments readily presents itself; their ignorance of such matters is easily supplied by the skill of a public cook and purveyor; and numerous guests are called together, to contemplate the elegant furniture, plate, and apparatus of a dinner or supper, while the host can boast of little else than the walls of the house; and knows that almost every article which attracted their curiosity or provoked their envy must be next day removed to furnish the house of another candidate for artificial popularity.

But this, however frequently practised, will not answer every purpose. Certain offices and honours are within reach, because in the gift of men whose suffrages may be purchased by money, or gained by delusion. The usual tricks of quackery are here employed to some advantage: the decent part of the publick is insulted by puffing which would disgrace the bills of a strolling company—but the purpose is answered, and the offices once held by men of reputation and talents, and the honours once bestowed upon faithful and long-tried services, are brought within the reach of needy adventurers, who are content to be well known to some, if they can conceal themselves from others whom it is of more importance to deceive.

If amidst this attempt to overthrow the bounds which have hitherto kept the ranks of society distinct, and to confound and mix all that ought to have been kept separate, we find the causes of Suicide, our wonder ought, in some measure,

measure, to cease, although there are inconsistencies in the system of ostentation which will still want explanation. Character is of so much importance to the existence of men in society, to their advancement, to their comfort, and their happiness, that life itself is not thought to be a superior object. When we hear, therefore, of men who have precipitated themselves into the grave, because shame made them weary of the present life, we are naturally inclined to wonder that the shame which did not prevent crimes should be so extremely averse to suffer for them. Yet such is the inconsistency into which men are led, when they have once determined to go through the scenes of human life without the proper foundation for their conduct; and such are the consequences of those lax systems of morality which Infidelity has introduced, and which are propagated, not so much by written theories on the subject of morals, as by an imitation of what is practised by others without enquiry or examination. The only check given to those lax moralists, whose object is their own interest, arises from the laws; and it is wonderful with what nicety they will "drive to a hair," as the sportsmen express it, to avoid the clause of an Act of Parliament. Yet as the laws only are permitted to set limits to their ambition, it is needless to say, that notwithstanding this restraint, their range is, in general, sufficiently extensive for their purpose; or if perchance they have been obliged to make free with a written statute, they have still their favourite *exit* in view; and if we may credit the verdict of the jury, however *mad*, are always *wise* enough to escape the hands of the public executioner.

As some have proposed of late remedies for the increasing crime of Suicide, it may be thought that the Projector ought not to close his Paper without offering *his* remedy. But I have already hinted that I consider this as no proper subject for the Legislature, and it may be deemed presumption to put any inferior power in the place of our Lords and Commons. All that I shall therefore add is, that whoever considers the artificial manners, the useless amusements, and the unprincipled ostentation, which prevail in the Metropolis, and with this the increase, not only of gaming, properly so called, but of those speculations which are equally liable to the laws of chance, will not be much surprized if Suicide, which has lately been increasing, should still continue to increase. They will at least find that the causes now assigned have rather a better foundation in experience than what some writers on the subject have been pleased to assign. So very desirous are we to find fault with every thing but ourselves, that Suicide has been gravely ascribed to the variableness of our climate, the use of animal food, and even to the exhalations of the coals used as fuel. But if my Readers will seriously cultivate the principles of industry, morals, and contentment, founded upon what they find recorded in the Scriptures of eternal truth—if they will carefully avoid ambition, avarice, and ostentation—if they will consider riches as more dangerous than useful to human happiness, and remember that coaches and equipages, lace and diamonds, are not essential even to the temporal felicity of a rational creature: if they suffer no passion to gain the ascendancy, and avoid the common means by which the intellect is disturbed and disease promoted, I will venture to assure them, that the variations in the climate will produce no inconveniencies but what are within the power of remedy; that they may enjoy their roast-beef and pudding with chearfulness and thankfulness, and dispel the cold of a Winter's evening with the best produce of Newcastle, without the least apprehension from any exhalations but those which vanity and ostentation produce.

Architectural Innovation. No. CXXI.

(Tour concluded from p. 317.)

Steyning.

THE portion of the Church left us is the Nave; the Transepts and Choir destroyed. The style Saxon, and in the finest taste: the work on the exterior may be called rather rich, but that in the interior exuberant and magnificent to a degree. This assertion may be credited when I say, that this is one of those excellent

lent Saxon remains among us, which, if not of the most extensive dimensions, is at least abounding in all that is beautiful in design and perfect in execution.

Plan. In width, centre (or nave) and side ailes; the length, four divisions on each side the nave, of circular columns and arches: at the Eastern extremity, right and left, are clusters of columns and arches for the piers once supporting a centre tower. On the South side of the Church, a porch.

Elevations. A Church like this having gone through the operation of curtailment, and, of course, much consequent alteration on the exterior, the North and South sides are only noticeable for retaining the original uprights, shewing each on the basement story (side ailes) breaks with columns, and long, narrow, plain, circular-headed windows, with parapets supported with heads, blockings, &c.; and on the second stories lofty, just-proportioned windows; those to the North with plain architraves, those to the South giving columns with enriched capitals, and suitable architraves. The parapets to these upper stories supported by heads and blockings. The doorway in the porch has a square head within a semicircular head, leaving a plain ground between them; this ground is usually filled in other instances with basso-relievos. The architrave to the doorway has the dingonals. The door itself is plain, but has rich ornamented hinges.

Internal parts. Grand and splendid: the minute parts are sharp cut, and continue perfect, affording a spectacle full of the highest interest, and calculated to make impressions on those who are of a liberal turn of mind, and who are ever ready to allow that Englishmen centuries back had not only capability to construct edifices, but taste to embellish them; and surely never were they in such proof as in this interior. I shall select one division for illustration, which is the third on the North side the Nave. The height two stories. First story: columns large, 3 feet 7 inches diameter, height of the shaft 10 feet 6 inches. A surbase rises from the pavement, on which is the regular base to the column, bearing the strongest resemblance to that of the Doric. The bell of the capital on the left filled with leaves, and the abacus filled likewise with small diamonds and diagonals. The bell of the capital on the right has small perpendicular rounds supporting semicircular inverted compartments. The abacus shews diagonals. The architrave to the arch is in three great parts; first, or outer part, contains paterae, second part diamonds, third part diagonals. At the intersection of the outer lines of this architrave, as well as to all the others about the Church, are heads full of curious costume. The windows in the side aile, viewed through the arch, small and plain, as of those on the exterior. The string or cornice to the story run with semicircular compartments.

Second story. The window stands over the centre of the arch below; it has double columns on each side, the capitals enriched, the ornaments of which continue along the piers between the windows. The mouldings to the architrave of the windows not enriched. In the centre of these piers are united columns.

Among the ornaments in the various capitals to this interior, which our ancestors from their inexhaustible stores of invention so delightfully varied in the smallest parts, are lions with foliaged tails, honeysuckle compartments, and other traits of sportive fancy, guided at the same time by pure judgment. Among the enrichments of the series of architraves, is seen the characteristic diagonal, worked into all possible varied shapes, and which when viewed anglewise (each shape being doubled in the returns) the most agreeable and charming sensations take place, sensations which are so admirably confirmed by S. in his unanswerable observation, p. 312: "Variety in decoration is the very spirit of the antient Architects; and to destroy their productions because they do not possess the dull uniformity of a modern builder's ideas, is to betray consummate ignorance of their principles and practice."

Thus ends my Tour; not, I confess, to be much over-rated for the abundance of matter therein contained; but of that little met with, something may be found to entertain, as well as to instruct: such, however, has been my intent. Perchance this summer may afford numberless opportunities to collect many a dear relick in this way,

way, either while under the destroyer's hands, or previous to the hastening hour which begins their utter annihilation. Surely it will be some satisfaction, at least a melancholy one, for future Readers in this ever-enduring Miscellany to be told, here once stood, before Folly and Novelty leveled it with the ground, such a proud majestic pile; — this shewed such an holy exterior before the mad rage of *interested*, *disguised*, puritanical zeal, scraped off all the original enrichments, to substitute wretched distorted "*restorations*," such as hostile Architectural Innovators can alone conceive and alone execute. And if Leland's Itinerary, done at the command and charges of his Sovereign, telling the story of our Antiquities as they then beamed before him, even before the moment of devastation arrived, is now so highly and generally esteemed, surely efforts of the like nature, though circumscribed within the bounds of a limited patronisation, may have also their value, though far, very far, below the interest created by the above Explorator of our Antiquities.

AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *Harwich, May* 18.

I BEG leave to request the favour of you to insert the following remarks on the return of Migratory Birds to this neighbourhood.

April 30. A fine day; wind North-east. One House-Martin made its appearance.

May 3. A fine warm day; wind South-east. Several Chimney Swallows appeared.

The wind had been chiefly Northerly, and the weather unusually cold for the season for some time previous to their appearance.

Yours, &c. R. R. BARNES.

Mr. URBAN, *St. Helen's Place, London, May* 16.

PERHAPS you may not deem the following notices of the first appearance of Migratory Birds this spring unworthy of insertion in your useful and entertaining Magazine, as they may prove interesting to some of your Readers.

April 18. I saw several Chimney Swallows, *Hirundines Rusticæ*, for the first time this year, flying about a field between Little Ilford and Barking in Essex.

April 20. The Cuckoo, *Cuculus Canorus*, first heard this morning.

May 1. The Martinet or Martlet, *Hirundo urbica*, made its first appearance; also the wryneck, *Iynx Torquilla*, was first seen on a tree by the Lea-bridge Road, between Walthamstow and Hackney.

May 13. Swifts, *Hirundines Apodes*, made their first appearance at Hackney; they appeared in great numbers on the evening of the 14th, flying round and round Hackney old Tower, their usual summer-residence.

A Correspondent of mine in Cornwall informs me, that the Cuckoo was first heard by him April 28th. He adds, that Swallows, which are generally very numerous in that county, had not made their appearance on the 13th of May.

P. S. A friend of mine, lately returned from the East Indies, says, that he has frequently met with vast flights of Swallows many hundred miles out at sea in his voyages to Bengal.

T. F.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 22.

YOUR pages being alike open to record the passing events of the day, to discuss subjects connected with Literature and Science, and to detect *error*, where such detection may be beneficial to your readers; I make no apology for requesting your insertion of this letter, containing an exposition of a growing delusion with respect to the Law, as a profession by the means of which an honourable and creditable maintenance may be obtained.

It has become now almost an invariable practice in every family of a certain station in society, to select one of its members for this profession. The natural consequence of this is, that the Bar is greatly overstocked. Hence, a large majority (incredible to people who have not considered the subject) never can be employed. The number of Lawyers now candidates for business exceeds six hundred—a number sufficient to transact the forensic concerns of all Europe! The fact is, that of this number one in ten, that is to say, about sixty, pay their expences; and of these happy few about thirty gain from

from five to twelve hundred pounds; about twenty, from twelve to five and twenty hundred; and the remaining ten from three to ten thousand *per annum!* Thus, upwards of five hundred, it appears, gain nothing whatever; for I do not enumerate in the above estimate those who, getting something, do not pay their expences: of this class there may be also about sixty; therefore, about four hundred and eighty are actually without any employment at all.

If, Sir, the mortification of never being called into employment, and the total disappointment of all their views, were the only evils these briefless Barristers suffer, great as they are, they might be endured; because it is an ambitious profession, and they know, at the time they enter upon it, that there are many chances against success. But the misfortune is, that many a father brings a son to the Bar upon an erroneous calculation of the expences which must be incurred through life (for there is no retreat from them), to the great embarassment of himself, and the injury of his other children. The general expences of every man who enters into competition for business at the Bar, upon the cheapest circuits, are not under five hundred pounds a-year; and on the Northern, Western, and Oxford Circuits, considerably more. Notwithstanding, however, all this, there is no profession to which such numbers flock as to this of the Law. The prodigious success of two or three individuals has occasioned this influx. The individuals in question having attained prodigious emoluments without the advantage of superior education, success is deemed certain by those fond parents whose sons possessing bright parts have embellished them by a perfect education. This is an abundant source of delusion; for neither education nor abilities certainly increase the chances of success. This may appear paradoxical, but is verified by the fact. In vain, among the successful Lawyers, do we look for Wranglers, Medallists, and the fortunate competitors for academical honours; for the greater part of them never saw an University, and those who have owe their rise to accomplishments gained in a Special Pleader's office and a Spouting-club, rather than on the banks of Isis or of Cam. In truth, the qualities for a Lawyer are, a clear understanding; a retentive memory; strength of nerves; and natural eloquence—but a man possessing all these requisites must, in the present crowded state of the Bar, have a powerful connexion among attorneys or merchants, to give him a *chance* only of succeeding. The avenues to business are also become greatly narrowed to competitors in general, by the practice of *pleading under the Bar* previously to the call; for in this course of business, which is more (from the manner in which it is conducted) a low trade than a liberal profession, many inferior men acquire an useful sort of knowledge, and what is more important, gain a numerous connexion, and thus outstrip in the race their superiors in learning, general proficiency in the science, and natural abilities. This business below the Bar is attainable by very few, who must possess a very particular connexion. A man, crowned with Academic laurel, but without a certain recommendation or interest, may sit in solitude in his chambers till Doomsday, without one Client in this department. It requires little or no talent, but merely a constitution that can bear excessive confinement, and a disposition *not to throw obstacles in the way* of the Attorney's profits. The progress made by this description of men is not only highly injurious to the regular candidates for business, but is matter of very public concern. The evils that must result from it are most forcibly deprecated by Mr. Justice Blackstone, 1 Comm. 32.

I am aware that it may be said, the members of all the learned professions have increased. I believe they have, notwithstanding Adam Smith so clearly shewed their great disadvantages in comparison with other lines of life. It may not strike every one, that in this profession what *one* loses or *expends* is not gained by another: for instance, the Law is followed at an expence of £250,000 *per annum*, and it pays in its profit but £100,000. This is so in a lower proportion in Physic.

The *honours* of the profession I have not considered; though doubtless

less they are a great lure; but still they are so few in number, that no man who did not brave a statute of lunacy, would confess that they operated upon him in making his selection of it. SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 5.

I DO not recollect when I have been more pleased than in perusing the Rev. James Dallaway's Observations on English Architecture. So entertaining and comprehensive a work will be acknowledged by "men of leisure and liberal pursuit," as a valuable acquisition. The classification in the second section is very ingenious; yet, permit me to observe, there appear but two examples of the Saxon style, and those Parochial Churches only.

I am aware of the difficulty in determining the age of many of our antient structures; but there is a part of one, which a competent judge has given almost incontestable proof of belonging to the *Saxon Class*. I mean the Undercroft, and a considerable portion of the superstructure, of the Eastern part of Canterbury Cathedral; and, indeed, a careful examination seems to warrant the opinion of the late venerable Author of the Walk in and about the City of Canterbury, to be just. The opportunities which Mr. Gostling had, in consequence of his residing so many years on the spot, must naturally give that opinion greater weight. Captain Grose's sentiments, I believe, accorded with those of his old acquaintance; and the authorities of Gostling and Grose may, in this instance, be preferred to Leland and Willis. One feels embarrassed when acknowledged Antiquaries differ. Should this meet the eye of Mr. Dallaway, I hope he will not think I take too great a freedom, in requesting, through the channel of a Magazine peculiarly adapted to subjects of this nature, some explanatory reply; which, as the object is to clear the path of architectural science, I trust he will favour me with when his leisure permits. Give me leave, in conclusion, to point out, that in the miscellaneous notes added to the measurement of the Cathedral in question, we read, that "the original Anglo-Saxon structure of Archbishop Lanfranc was rebuilt after the canonization of Thomas à Becket;" but Mr. Gostling's remarks, as well as his description of the additional fine Chapel of the Holy Trinity, evidently refute this account.

Yours, &c. G. W. L.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 24.

IN vol. LVI. p. 131, "An Humble Enquirer" makes mention of *Ground Ice*, or Ice which forms at the bottom of the River Avon in Hants; and wishes to know whether it is peculiar to that river, and to have its formation accounted for on rational and philosophical principles. In looking over your subsequent volumes, I do not find that any answer was produced. Soon after the commencement of a severe frost, I observe a quantity of floating Ice in the river Severn, which the country people call *frost*; and the same idea prevails among them, that it is congealed at the bottom of the river, and rises to the surface. I was, at first, rather incredulous on that point, till I was assured that particles of gravel had frequently been found in it. Having said all I know as to the fact, I shall leave those who are qualified to account for it. The following extract from the Reflections of Professor Sturm seem to discourage the popular notion altogether. He says, "Ice is commonly formed at the surface of the water; *it is an error to suppose it is formed at the bottom*, and that it afterwards swims; for the cold, by which it is formed, coming from the atmosphere, the cause cannot operate at the bottom of the water without having previously congealed all that was above."

The sign of Whipping the Cat at Albrighton in Shropshire, (LXXVII. 1192.) I think sufficiently explained by the following extract from Grose's Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue, which I did not notice till lately:—"*Whipping the Cat*, a trick often practised on ignorant country fellows, vain of their strength, by laying a wager with them that they may be pulled through a pond by a cat; the bet being made, a rope is fixed round the waist of the party to be *cattea*, and the cord thrown across the pond, to which the cat is also fastened by a packthread, and three or four sturdy fellows are appointed

appointed to lead and whip the cat; these, on a signal given, seize the end of the cord, and pretending to whip the cat, haul the astonished booby through the water."

That excellent letter of good Bp. Hough's, copied p. 3, gave me full as much pleasure in the perusal as it did more than twenty years ago, when I first read it in your valuable Miscellany. W. SPONSAR.

LETTER L. ON PRISONS.

Here let the Charities unite,
And human feelings weep delight!
BROOKE.

Sambrook-court,
May 21.

Mr. URBAN,

THE pleasing information conveyed in the conclusion of the following history of the High Gaol of EXETER, will afford true gratification to the humane reader of these essays, and doubtless to the persevering Friend of the prisoner; whose mind is occasionally solaced in contemplating the amelioration of their condition, in no inconsiderable degree effected by his undeviating attention to the state and management of prisons, and well corresponding with the apostolic admonition, "*Bonum autem facientes non deficiamus.*"

J. C. LETTSOM.

EXETER, the HIGH GAOL, for FELONS. Gaoler, *James Brown*; salary, 200l. together with two fields for his use, of about six acres of ground; fees, and garnish, abolished.—Chaplain, Rev. *William Lowness*; duty, at the *Gaol*, prayers every morning, on Sunday prayers and sermon; at the *Bridewell*, prayers and sermon on Sunday, and prayers on Thursday; salary, for the *Gaol* 90l. with 10l. each Quarter Session; for the *Bridewell* 36l. and holds no other cure.—Surgeon, Mr. *Walker*; salary, 42l. for the *High Gaol* and *Bridewell*. Number of prisoners September 26, 1806, 31. Allowance, twenty-two ounces of bread *per* day, in loaves from the baker. I think it but justice to mention, that I found many of the loaves weighing 23 ounces. Convicts under sentence of transportation (see *Remarks*) have not the County bread; but the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. *per* week for their support.

REMARKS. This Gaol is very conspicuously placed, in a fine situation, elevated and healthy. The boundary wall incloses nearly two acres of land, and being sixteen feet from the several court-yards, the Keeper has thrown round within that limit a convenient garden.

The Turnkey's lodge, which is in front, has, on the right hand, his sitting-room; and on the left hand are two baths and a copper. Above stairs is his sleeping-room, and four *reception-rooms* for prisoners either unhealthy, uncleanly, or who are sent in by night; and likewise a room in which some prisoners' cloaths are deposited, and the Gaol uniform put on them instead.

Above this building is a leaded flat roof, upon which criminals are executed.

The Gaoler's house is in the centre of the building, and the approach to it lies through a small garden.

On the ground floor are *thirty sleeping-cells*, which open into a lobby or passage five feet wide; and also twelve other cells of the like description, that open into two court-yards, six cells in each; these last, however, being damp in winter, are prudentially never used, unless the gaol is crowded.

There are two day-rooms for men on the ground floor, nearly octagon, and about 22 feet diameter, with glazed windows, and two fire-places in each, to which the County liberally allows coals, seats, tables, and shelves for putting by provisions.

To this very exemplary prison, there are no less than *fourteen court-yards*. Two of the , 28 yards by 20, are for men felons, both before trial and after conviction, inclosed by a brick wall, and each having in it a pump, and arcades for accommodation in wet weather.

One court for the women felons has open wood palisades, surrounding a grass-plat. Several of the other court-yards, since their first laying out, have been temporarily converted into gardens, there being at the time of their construction no prisoners of the class for which they were originally intended.

The *first story* has *forty-eight sleeping cells*, which open into passages five feet wide, leading (24 on each side) to the Chapel; and also two day-rooms, similar to those below.

The *second story* has *fifty cells*, which,

which, 25 on each side, are separated by a passage of the same width as the former, and opening toward the Chapel in the same manner as those below. Two day-rooms also, of similar construction with the foregoing.

The *third story* has fifty sleeping-cells and two day-rooms, like those on the second story.

The Chapel, a very neat structure, is properly partitioned off to separate the different classes of prisoners; and in the gallery there are six cells made occasionally to open—these are for prisoners under sentence of death, and generally kept in utter darkness, but during divine service the inner door (a wooden one) is thrown open, so that they can hear very well; they are each eight feet six inches by seven feet, and ten feet high; and the Turnkey's sleeping-room is close adjoining.

The common sleeping-cells are eight feet six by six feet six, and ten feet high, with arched roofs and double doors, the outward iron-grated, the inner of wood, with glazed windows, well ventilated, and fitted up, some with wooden crib bedsteads, others with those of cast-iron, straw in sacking beds, two blankets, a coarse sheet, pillow, and rug.

On the attic story of the Keeper's house, are two neat rooms, with conveniences for the sick; and communicating to the Chapel by a Lobby.

Every prisoner is required to attend divine service, unless prevented by sickness; and only one prisoner was absent when I was there.

Religious books are distributed amongst them at the Chaplain's discretion. Forty bibles, with the Common-prayer and Psalms, were sent by an unknown Lady, just before my visit in September 1806.

Those criminal prisoners who wish to be better accommodated than the rest can afford to be, have feather-beds and bedding furnished by the Keeper, at 2s. 6d. *per* week.

The Act for Preservation of Health, and Clauses against spirituous Liquors, are conspicuously hung up, and excellent Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Gaol, signed by the Justices in Session, and confirmed by the Judges of Assize, are printed and published.

Previous to the appointment of the present Keeper, a singular custom had prevailed, for a party of the prisoners doubly ironed, to be escorted, and to beg charity every Christmas throughout the city. The custom now is very judiciously discontinued.

The only permanent donation to this Gaol of which I could get information, is the sum of ten shillings *per annum* from the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. Mr. Bowness, the respectable Chaplain, every year since his appointment to the office, has given one guinea to the poorest of the prisoners at Christmas. Mr. Cornish also, the Surveyor, gives five shillings at the same season: the worthy Gaoler himself adds a Christmas dinner and a pint of beer or cider, to every prisoner whose good conduct has entitled him, or her, to so exemplary a kindness: at Christmas 1806 Lady Rolle sent two guineas, and nine bags of potatoes, for the most necessitous; and there are casual donations likewise, contributed by ladies and gentlemen who occasionally visit the Gaol.

Here, as in many other County Gaols, *Lunaticks are received*: of this description were four, when I was here; who failed not very much to disturb the quiet of the prison, as well as to endanger the safety both of the Gaoler and his Turnkeys. It appears a very desirable object, that persons so peculiarly pitiable should be admitted to the blessings of an *Hospital*: where, by medical aid, tranquillity, and judicious treatment, they might be restored to usefulness in life, or rendered at least more comfortable, both to themselves and others, than the circumstances of a *Gaol* can possibly afford.

This prison is very frequently visited by the considerate Magistrates of the County; and every comfort supplied its inhabitants, consistent with the privation of liberty.

Although the situation of the building is excellent, the original plan of it is extremely defective. The Gaoler's house is so placed, as to command a view of but a small part of the whole concern. The twelve cells which open into the court-yards are unfit for any human being to sleep in. It would be a great improvement if most of those cells built on the ground-floor were converted into workshops; the local situation of this city affording an inexhaustible supply of resources, in the picking of oakum,

oakum, making of nets, mops, and various other articles for shipping; and in which the most flagrant criminals might very usefully be employed, without availing themselves of any means to facilitate an escape.

Every prisoner on being discharged receives money to carry him home, and thus prevent the danger of an immediate recurrence to those practices which brought him hither.

The Gaoler is active and intelligent, and the whole prison very clean.

I cannot close this narrative without expressing my very grateful acknowledgements to the Magistrates of this highly respectable County of Devon, for the honour which they have done me, in so conspicuous a manner, by noticing the faithful remarks I had presumed to make in my several visits to Exeter. The result is truly pleasing: where the prisoners heretofore had but loose straw to sleep on, they have now comfortable beds and bedding. Their day-rooms are supplied with every requisite for decency and cleanliness in a prison. The impediments to health, and the consequent hazards of disease, have been removed; and I am happy to learn that a *new Bridewell* is soon to be judiciously constructed, and a manufactory to be established in the Gaols of this county, which were much wanted.

EXETER. The COUNTY BRIDEWELL. Gaoler, *William Ford*; salary 70l. Chaplain, Surgeon, see *High Gaol*. Number of prisoners, September 26, 1806, 55. Allowance, at my former visits, 22 ounces of bread, in loaves of that weight, sent from the baker's; but since changed to 11 ounces of bread, and a quart of soup, made of bullocks' heads, oatmeal, rice, and vegetables.

REMARKS. This very antient prison, situate in the parish of St. Thomas, is ill constructed, and much out of repair. The Keeper's house commands no part of it.

Here are two court-yards, each having a pump and sewer; but at my last visit, in 1806, the pumps were dry.

Men criminals have a day-room adjoining the Chapel, and two long upper rooms to sleep in. The women have a large apartment, called the *Hall*, for their day-room; it has two fire-places; and above it are two large sleeping-rooms. To each prisoner a bundle of straw only is allowed *per* week to sleep upon; but there are two other rooms, to which the Keeper furnishes beds, at 1s. *per* week, on barrack bedsteads, which hold six prisoners.

Here are likewise three spacious Infirmaries, with fire-places and glazed windows, to which the County allows coals, and better diet, at the discretion of the Surgeon. These are supplied with wooden bedsteads, straw in sacking beds, two blankets, and a rug.

At Chapel, the men sit together on one side, and the women on the other, both in sight of the Minister, whose desk is placed above.

The employment here is chopping and scraping bark, for which are assigned two large rooms or sheds. I have ever found the greatest part of the prisoners thus occupied; and by it some of them have earned eighteen pence a day. In general, however, the men can earn, upon an average, four-pence, and the women two-pence halfpenny *per* day. The whole of their earnings are the Keeper's; who told me, that he rewarded them according to their respective industry.

Mops, brooms, pails, and kettles, are allowed to keep the prison clean, but neither soap nor towels to the prisoners. The Act for Preservation of Health, and Clauses against Spirituous Liquors, not hung up.

I understand that a new Bridewell, on a very good plan, adjoining to the High Gaol, is now in building; so that this miserable place of confinement is likely to be soon discontinued.

JAMES NEILD.

Mr. URBAN, *Great St. Helen's, London, March 30.*

AS I was walking up Cornhill about 8 o'clock yesterday evening, I observed a double half-moon, or rather one half-moon placed over the other, but not reversed (as I have sometimes seen it); the extremities of each Moon pointing the same way. I observed this to a gentleman who was walking with me, who also saw it. The upper Moon was nearly as bright as the under one. This unusual appearance does not appear to have been seen by any body, except myself

myself and the gentleman who was with me at the time I saw it. If any of your Correspondent, who may happen to have seen it, and have made observations upon it, will communicate the same, they will much oblige, Yours, &c. T. F.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 25.

AFTER the opportunity once afforded to me by your indulgence, of addressing Mr. J. Carter, it was not my intention to intrude farther upon your kindness; but, as he has dropped his haughty tone of challenge, and moderated his language, I am in some hopes of reducing him to a better temper; for, though his Strictures still proceed with the same severity, his tone is now rather that of complaint than insult.

I wish it then to be fully understood, that no reflections are meant to be cast on Mr. Carter's integrity; no detraction made from his merit as an Artist; or the correctness of his drawing; or his knowledge of Antient Architecture.—But the object of this correspondence is, to correct the petulance of his remarks, and wean him, if possible, from his darling passion of condemning every thing that is modern without distinction.

Voltaire's Venetian Pococurantè was disgusted with every thing that gives pleasure to mankind. Italian musick, Homer, Virgil, Milton, Horace, Tasso, Ariosto, and the Theatre, were to him all objects of ridicule or contempt.—"What a superior being!" says Candid, "nothing pleases him! Surely, he must be the most happy of mankind!"—"I doubt it," replied Martin; "the best stomachs are not those which reject every kind of nourishment." Full brother to the Pococurantè of Venice was the Smelfungus of Sterne. In his Travels through Europe, he never found a City, Town, Village, Man, Woman, or Child, that could please him.

But to be serious: Mr. Carter returns again to the charge in your Magazine, p. 299, and proceeds to support his Strictures on the situation of the scholars in Westminster Abbey; but in doing this he commences with a gross deviation from the truth; for he says, "that previous to the conflagration in 1803, the Scholars sat with their backs to the Skreen." The alteration is much older—it was made when the Choir was new-built in 1774. Mr. Carter certainly did not mean to assert a falsehood; but before he gave way to censure, it certainly was his duty to be correct. The advisers of that alteration are now all dead; and, what Mr. Carter will be sorry for, his Strictures do not attach to the living. But the ground of their advice was, that the alteration brought the Scholars into the view of the Masters;—and if Mr. Carter is old enough to remember the former disposition, he must remember also, that one half of the Scholars were perfectly skreened from that inspection; and that consequently the mischief of boys was one of the most conspicuous disfigurements of the Church. Mr. Carter *complains* that the boys do not turn to the East when the Belief is rehearsed. The fact is otherwise; and this is a second assertion contrary to truth. But if they did not conform in this instance, there is no injunction in the Rubrick to enforce this position—it is a voluntary compliance with a laudable custom, but not a duty of compulsion. Mr. Carter *complains* likewise, that between the Altar and the Communion-table his talents lie fallow and unemployed. I am sorry for it—his talents are unquestionable; and I sincerely wish they were better employed than they are at present. If we had a single fabrick of his construction, every artist whose works he has criticised, would be a critick in return.

EYE-SLIP.

Too much has been said on this folly already; but be the tradition what it may, the symbol does not relate to an accident which happened to the *good* Abbot; as is proved by the double attempt to reconcile it to the name. In one instance, it is an eye with a slip of a tree; in the other, it is a man slipped to the ground, with an eye before him. Tradition, therefore, must squint two ways at once; and this is an internal proof that the emblem is a vile rebus, quaintly alluding to *Islip*, the origin of his name from the village where he was born; just of equal value, and no more, than the *A Bell, Dee-Hugg-Er* of "The Alchemist." But "the Skreen was removed as well

well as the Emblem;"—doubtless, it was, and the cause will justify the removal. Of two evils it was the least. The space received a monument, which, whatever was the merit of the sculpture, was out of harmony with the whole building. Had the work been from the hand of Praxiteles, nothing could have atoned for its situation. It is now fixed where it is no disfigurement to the Fabrick, and where all its merits are equally conspicuous.

With the demolition of the rebus, the removal of obscenities was connected.—That term had a general reference, and was not confined to St. Peter's only; it is, however, accepted in that sense by Mr. Carter, and he spent an afternoon in searching for obscenity, in vain. The next time he visits Henry the Seventh's Chapel, let him inquire for the Monkeys; and if he finds no obscenity there, he will at least discover beastliness; but this, he says, is not so bad as a *naked Neptune* or a *brawny Hercules*. It were devoutly to be wished, that no symbol of Heathen Mythology or fanciful allegory were to be found in a Christian Church:—So far I agree with Mr. Carter—but that is not now the point at issue; it is, whether they excite ideas of indecency?—This they do not. And Mr. Carter is not ignorant that a naked figure is not indecent, unless its object and design be indecent. In a Gallery, the Venus and Apollo are not indecent—their object is not indecency, but beauty; and if they excite loose ideas, it is not imputable to the artist, but resolvable into the prurience of imagination. The Hercules, however, and the Neptune are not naked—they are clothed where they ought to be. On the score of impropriety, they may be reprobated; and on this ground, if they were to share the same fate as the Rebus and the Monkies, it would be a fortunate event.

RUBBLE WALL.

It was not supposed possible that a man of Mr. Carter's knowledge of the science he professes, was so deficient as to be ignorant of the term; but, as his ignorance on this subject is confessed, I will tell him, that a Rubble Wall is built of stones not squared by the tool, the middle part of which is filled up with gross materials, indiscriminately thrown in; and in old buildings, usually cemented by mortar in a hot and fluid state. Such I aver is the wall in dispute. And though the tenacity of such a construction will resist demolition in some of its parts, that there was a general disposition to ruin is a fact; for the repair was paid for within these five years, and the bill is still in the proper office. At Richborough Castle in Kent, one angle of the building has fallen, and the mass remains unbroken—still I call it a ruin; and a ruin of this sort, I maintain, was this same Rubble Wall. I am glad to see a good house rise instead of this ruin—it is ornamental, it is useful. These, if the science has any meaning, are the objects of all Architecture. The wall had no object, but for an Antiquary.

THE JERUSALEM CHAMBER.

Mr. Carter was pleased to call a part of the Deanery by this name. He persists in it still—not because he is ignorant what is meant by the Jerusalem Chamber—but because it intimates an idea of injury committed upon a building connected with our national History. This, therefore, amplified the sacrilege, in proportion to the importance of the building: but even at the Deanery, where the scaffold was erected, such were the precautions taken, or such was the attention of the masons, no injury was received; not a single pane of glass was broken.

But if Mr. Carter was really uninformed, and meant nothing invidious by his application of the term, I will, though I am neither an Antiquary nor an Architect, for his information, produce the most probable conjecture relative to this subject. It was originally a room belonging to the Abbot's house; and, as the siege of Antioch was represented on the walls of the Antioch Chamber in the King's Palace adjoining, it may be presumed, that the Jerusalem Chamber was decorated with hangings* representing the siege of Jerusalem by Baldwin and the Crusaders. This is the room in which Henry IV. died; and the rooms adjoining are no more entitled to the name, than an antichamber has a right to be called a drawing-room.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

(To be concluded in our next.)

* There are, apparently, some remnants of this tapestry in being.

65. *A few Observations on the present State of the Nation, in a Letter to his Grace the Duke of* Bedford. *By the Rev.* F. Randolph, *D.D.* Cruttwell, Bath; Wilkie, Robinson, *and* Hatchard, London. 99 *pp.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

IT has frequently been our duty to review publications which queſtioned the policy of the preſent war, and diſputed the purity of our public motives in conducting it. We have often had occaſion to cenſure the attempts of thoſe who endeavoured to reconcile us to the crimes of the French Revolution, and deſcribed with cold indifference the calamities which have reſulted from the triumph of our Enemy in every country where their example has been imitated, or their arms have prevailed. The pamphlet immediately before us is ſilent upon theſe ſubjects; but it repreſents the fall of thoſe States which France has ſubdued in the preſent war as a conſequence of the Divine Judgment for their own corruption and guilt. Having ſtated "that the finger of God has written on their monuments, *thou wert weighed in the balance and art found wanting*," the Reverend Author declaims againſt the corruption and guilt of his own Country, and infers that ſimilar judgments are impending over us.

We will not diſpute his pious conviction of the magnitude of ſuch danger; and although we widely differ from him as to the morality and religion of the Engliſh Nation, yet we cannot withhold our commendation from any effort calculated to render our Country more moral or more religious. But we think that a work publiſhed with ſuch a view ſhould be wholly untinctured with the ſpirit of party, and free from all alluſion to thoſe queſtions which give riſe to our political diviſions. So awful a duty as that of paſſing judgment upon our Country by the application of the Holy Scripture (the correctneſs of which, in the preſent inſtance, we cannot admit) ought not to be intermixed with baſer matter. Compliment to the Duke of Bedford, and to his Adminiſtration in Ireland, the cenſure of our preſent Government, and the operations of its policy, are inconſiſtent with ſuch an examination, and muſt naturally weaken the effect which it was intended to produce.

Some parts of this letter have no connexion with the main ſubject, but contain trite remarks upon political œconomy, and other matters, upon which we were already ſufficiently informed. But we are, nevertheleſs, of opinion, that many parts may be of public utility, by awakening the attention of the thoughtleſs and unprincipled; who, if they do not call down upon their Country the vindictive judgment of Heaven, may yet be aſſured that the guilty ought to tremble for their own fate, and that piety and virtue are not leſs public than individual duties.

66. *Reflections on ſome Queſtions relative to the preſent State of the Nation; occaſioned by a Letter to his Grace the Duke of* Bedford, *lately publiſhed by Dr.* Randolph, *and by ſome other recent Publications. By* John Pern Tinney. Collins, Saliſbury; Cadell *and* Davies, London; Archer, Dublin; Parker, Oxford; Meyler, Bath. 117 *pp.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

THIS pamphlet is intended as a reply to ſeveral publications which have lately queſtioned the policy and principles of the Britiſh Nation in the conduct of the preſent war. The Author has addreſſed it to Dr. Randolph, whoſe Letter to the Duke of Bedford we have juſt noticed.

We think that the remarks upon the character of the Duke of Bedford, with which this pamphlet opens, are ſuperfluous, and do not naturally form a part of the ſubject, as announced in the title.

The Author proceeds by diſputing a principle advanced by Dr. Randolph, that the *various remedies* to which we have applied during the laſt 15 years have been ſo unſucceſsful "*that our diſorder is in no wiſe abated.*" He deſcribes, in forcible language, the almoſt hopeleſs ſituation of the Country at the commencement of the French Revolution. He recapitulates the misfortunes which have marked the progreſs of the War. He ſhews that, notwithſtanding the unhappy circumſtances "which have raiſed ſo many Nations from the rank and character of independent States," yet that, as to ourſelves, our *various remedies* have not been inefficient; becauſe "all the virulence of domeſtic diſaffection is at an end, and the very root of that diſtemper eradicated from the body politic." He concludes by enumerating the ſplendid triumphs which have eſtabliſhed the ſuperiority of our Naval Force, and have diſtinguiſhed our Arms in every quarter of the world.

The

The Author next argues that we have no juſt ground "in charity, or in our pious confidence in the Divine Mercy," to conclude that the calamities of Europe are the awful viſitations of Divine Juſtice. But if the fall of thoſe Nations was a puniſhment for offence, then it was occaſioned by one offence not imputable to us. "While as yet the public mind of Europe was faithful to the principles of Order and Religion, they gave aſylum and protection to thoſe Men of Letters and Philoſophers whoſe writings were a denial of all Religion and a ſubverſion of all Order. Thoſe Nations (it was their folly if not their crime) ſought *their* ſafety, not in manly reſiſtance to the overwhelming flood of regicide and treaſon, but in diſaſtrous conciliation with its bold and reſolute projectors. They took the ſcorpion to their boſom, which has ſlung them to the heart. They played in amorous dalliance with the tiger, who gluts himſelf with their mangled carcaſes. Great in courage, and formidable in arms above all other military uſurpations, the Government of France has laid the Continent proſtrate at its feet, at leaſt as effectually by the dagger which was concealed in her olive-branch of peace, as by the ſword which ſhe entwined with the laurels of her victory."

Many motives for hope are drawn from the firmneſs and dignity of the Engliſh character. An alluſion is made to the effect of ſimilar magnanimity at the memorable period of the Spaniſh Armada, and at ſubſequent times; and encouragement is deduced from Sacred Hiſtory, in the remarkable triumph of Hezekiah over the King of Aſſyria; and by ſhewing that texts of Scripture, which have been quoted againſt us, may have "a juſter application to the Enemy than to ourſelves."

The Author expoſes, with juſt ſeverity, ſome part of Mr. Roſcoe's late pamphlet; and demonſtrates that no circumſtances of the French Revolution can juſtify or palliate the atrocious crimes in which it originated and has continued to triumph.

He alſo reprobates the application of the famous prophecy of Ezekiel, reſpecting the fall of the people and the Prince of Tyre, made by Dr. Randolph, to our preſent circumſtances; and has taken that occaſion to give a character of our Country and its Sovereign, which we are ſorry our limits will not allow us to quote.

He proceeds by enumerating the great dangers of any peace with France which ſhall not give us ample ſecurity againſt her future aggreſſions and her inſidious policy, never relaxed in peace or in war. In this part he has derived much argument from the hiſtory of former times, the only ſource from which ſuch arguments can be derived; and has applied it ſucceſsfully to thoſe important queſtions which call forth the public attention.

He has pourtrayed in ſtrong colours the dangers which may be apprehended from the Catholicks in Ireland and the Sectaries of this Country; and he has forcibly recommended theſe important matters to the attention of Government and of the People.

We are unable to examine particularly the many matters of high importance which the Author has ably diſcuſſed. But we recommend the whole pamphlet to an attentive peruſal, as a means of preventing a factious clamour for peace, and of promoting, at this important conjuncture of affairs, that public ſpirit, ſound morality, and rational piety, which we entirely approve.

67, *Anecdotes of the Manners and Cuſtoms of* London *during the Eighteenth Century; including the Charities, Depravities, Dreſſes, and Amuſements, of the Citizens of* London *during that Period; with a Review of the State of Society in* 1807. *To which is added, A Sketch of the Domeſtic and Eccleſiaſtical Architecture, and of the various Improvements in the Metropolis. Illuſtrated by Fifty Engravings. By* James Peller Malcolm, *F.S.A. Author of* "Londinium Redivivum," &c. &c.

THE Author ſubmits the preſent work as a neceſſary Supplement to his Hiſtory of London,; in which purpoſe he has followed no previous example, as all our writers on the ſame ſubject ſeem to have thought the characteriſticks of the people of leſs importance than tracing the progreſs of their buildings and trading propenſities. Conſidering it in this light, we fully agree with him as to the neceſſity of adding an account of the manner in which the Citizens have employed their time and property during the laſt century.

Mr. Malcolm appears to have met with ſome difficulties in arranging the materials of his volume. Thoſe he has completely conquered; and we tranſcribe

scribe with pleasure and conviction the following Introduction prefixed to the work:

"Left the Critick should incline to censure the arrangement of this work, it may be proper to introduce an antidote for his objections at the very commencement. Almost all the following historical anecdotes are in themselves distinct; but, as each tends to one point, or the delineation of the human character as it has appeared in London during the last century, their object must be viewed as a whole, incomplete, it is true, in the progress, but in the aggregate nearly a perfect picture. Not a single substance in nature, or in the imitative circle of art, blazes forth at once *complete;* time and assiduity alone produce perfection; hence it is clearly proved that the history of all things should be in chronological order. I shall therefore endeavour to arrange my matter in the way which appears to me most connected, beginning with the general outline of the person of the native of London; tracing what it has been; why it degenerated; and the methods adopted to preserve it in its original purity; thence passing to the charities which contribute to that end; and the depravity which defeats the intentions of benevolence: manners and customs will then be detailed as they tend to shew the character of the Citizens—but it is unnecessary to enter into farther explanation, as I should imagine sufficient reasons have been urged for the necessity of proceeding in the way I have adopted. Not a fact rests upon oral testimony; on the contrary, all are gleaned from the best authorities; and I shall frequently let the Authors of them speak in their own words. By *separating each anecdote,* and placing it under the date of the year in which the occurrence happened, I afford the Reader an opportunity of observing *the exact progressive state of Society* in the period I have selected, without interrupting his ideas with those flourishes and long-polished sentences which are too common in historical works, though very proper in an essay. It must be recollected throughout the perusal of *this work,* that my intention is a *History of Society in the aggregate,* not a single charitable institution, an act of depravity, or a single custom or amusement; had it been otherwise, I should certainly have placed every circumstance relative to each under one distinct title. Numerous prints are added, as illustrations of those minute particulars which would require volumes of description. It gives me pleasure to acknowledge I have been indebted to my worthy friend Mr. Nichols for the inspection of his matchless collection of periodical publications, from which great part of my materials have been selected."

The above extract so fully explains the nature of Mr. Malcolm's labours, that we need do no more than give the heads of his chapters;

"Chap. I. Persons of the Aborigines of London—Reasons why their Descendents degenerated, and afterwards recovered their pristine Beauty—Causes of Diseases and Distortion in Parish Children—Sketch of the History of the Foundling Hospital—Welsh Charity School—Miscellaneous Anecdotes of numerous Acts of Charity. Chap. II. Anecdotes of Depravity, from 1700 to 1800. Chap. III. Manners and Customs, including many Descriptions of Folly, which may be considered as Ramifications of Depravity; and others that rather excite Mirth than Reprehension. Chap. IV. Eccentricity proved to be sometimes injurious, though often inoffensive. Chap. V. Public Methods of raising Money, exemplified in Notices relating to Lotteries, Benefit Societies, &c. Chap. VI. The Religious and Political Passions of the Community illustrated by Anecdotes of popular Tumults. Chap. VII. Amusement—Detail of all its Varieties. Chap. VIII. Anecdotes of Dress, and of the Caprices of Fashion. Chap. IX. Domestic Architecture, traced from its Origin to its present improved State in London—lighting and improving of Streets—Obstructions in them—Ornaments, &c. Chap. X. The Ecclesiastical Architecture of London. Chap. XI. Sculpture and Painting. Chap. XII. Sketch of the present State of Society in London."

We shall dismiss this article with expressing our sincere wishes that the Author of the Anecdotes may be far more fortunate in the present instance than he has been in his "Londinium" and "Excursions;" of the former of which, all but about 20 copies of those remaining unsold of the second and third volumes, were burnt in Mr. Nichols's warehouse, and 60 of the fourth volume. Of the "Excursions," about 500 were destroyed; and of the "Anecdotes of London," 50 copies, the remainder of the impression having been removed only in the morning previous to the conflagration.

68. *A Compendium of the Law of Marine Insurances, Bottomry, Insurance on Lives, and of Insurance against Fire; in which the Mode of calculating Averages is defined, and illustrated by Examples.* By Alexander Annesley, *of the* Inner

Inner Temple, *Solicitor.* Butterworth. 6s. 8vo.

THE Reader who, from the title of this intereſting Manual of Laws, may conſid- it to be merely a Compilation, will be agreeably diſappointed on finding it to be the reſult, not merely of laborious and attentive reading, but of great practical ſkill, and of experience to be derived only from a long attendance on the pleadings and judicial determinations in Courts of Judicature.

"The preſent excellent Syſtem of Maritime Juriſprudence, ſo enlarged in principle and liberal in practice, is detailed in works too voluminous to afford a ready and practicable reference to the Merchant, the Broker, or the Underwriter. The Compiler, therefore, has abridged the law and the *dicta* on adjudged caſes of Inſurance, arranging the whole under diſtinct heads, to ſerve as a *vade mecum* to every claſs of readers, who may comprehend with facility and decide with confidence. Such an arrangement, forming an epitome of the exiſting laws and adjudged caſes on this important and complicated branch of Britiſh Juriſprudence, in which a ſyſtematic diſtribution is framed of the general principles of each title, ſupported by references of the authorities eſtabliſhing thoſe principles, adapted to general uſe, and of a ſize ſufficiently portable to aſſiſt the Merchant, Broker, and Underwriter, as a repertory on all occaſions, will (the Compiler flatters himſelf) be found a work of ſome utility. Drawing from the pureſt ſources and moſt authentic materials, abridging rather than copying, arranging rather than illuſtrating principles, the Compiler's chief merit (ſhould any attach) conſiſts in compreſſing the variety of matter which forms the fruitful ſubject on which he treats."

A copious Liſt of the Caſes cited is prefixed; and, in an Introductory Eſſay, which ſets the erudition of the Author in a pleaſing point of view, the progreſs of Navigation and Commerce is briefly but diſtinctly traced from the earlieſt ages to the preſent hour.

"The firſt who ſurmounted difficulties were the Egyptians, who opened a trade from the Red Sea to the Weſtern Coaſt of India. The commodities brought from India were conveyed from the Arabian Gulph to the Banks of the Nile, and from thence down that river to the Mediterranean. Their policy, however, long militated againſt a liberal ſyſtem of commerce; and it was only in the decline of their power that they opened their ports to foreigners.—The Phœnicians were of a very oppoſite character: circumſcribed in territory, and undiſtinguiſhed by unſocial peculiarities in their manners and inſtitutions, they looked to commerce as the only ſource from which they could derive opulence or power; and the trade of Sidon and Tyre accordingly became more extenſive and enterpriſing than any ſtate in the antient world; the genius, policy, and laws, of the Phœnicians were entirely commercial. They were a nation of merchants, who aimed at the Empire of the Sea, and actually poſſeſſed it. Their ſhips not only viſited every port of the Mediterranean; but they were the firſt who ventured beyond the antient boundaries of Navigation, and, paſſing the Streights of Gades, viſited the Weſtern Coaſts of Spain and Africa. Theſe tranſmitted their commercial ſpirit with facility to the Carthaginians. They applied to trade and commercial affairs with no leſs ardour, ingenuity, and ſucceſs, than their parent State.—Carthage early rivaled and ſoon ſurpaſſed Tyre in power and opulence; but they extended their navigation chiefly towards the Weſt and North, viſiting not only all the coaſts of Spain, but thoſe of Gaul, penetrating at length to Britain; they diſcovered the fortunate iſlands now known by the name of the Canaries. The voyages of Hanno and Himilco, as well as that of Eudoxus of Cyzicus, excite our ſurpriſe; but the authorities are too doubtful to dwell on in a ſummary account of this nature."

"The navigation of the Greeks and Romans, though leſs ſplendid, is better aſcertained than that of the Phœnicians and Carthaginians. Though Greece is almoſt encompaſſed by the ſea, which forms many ſpacious bays and commodious harbours, and is ſurrounded by innumerable fertile iſlands, yet it was long before this art attained any degree of perfection among them. The object of their voyages was piracy rather than commerce, and were ſo inconſiderable that the expedition of the Argonauts appeared ſuch an amazing effort of courage and ſkill as entitled its conductors to the rank of demigods, and their veſſels to be placed among the heavenly conſtellations.—The progreſs of the Romans in navigation and diſcovery was ſtill more inconſiderable than that of the Greeks. Their military education, and the ſpirit of their laws, concurred in eſtranging them from commerce and naval affairs. The neceſſity of oppoſing a formidable rival, not the deſire of extending trade, firſt prompted them to aim at maritime power. Its advantages ſoon became apparent; though, after they had rendered themſelves maſters of the ſea, they ſtill conſidered the naval

naval ſervice as a ſubordinate ſtation, and never imbibed the commercial ſpirit of the conquered Nations. They abandoned the mechanical arts, commerce, and navigation, to ſlaves, to freedmen, to provincials, and to citizens of the loweſt claſs. Yet the ſpirit of the Roman Government, no leſs intelligent than active, gave ſuch additional ſecurity to commerce as animated it with new vigour."

"The invaſion of the Roman Empire by the hordes of Barbarians ſoon changed the face of affairs; commerce became languid and feeble; nor did any important revolution happen in trade, excepting that Conſtantinople, by its advantageous ſituation, and the encouragement of the Eaſtern Emperors, became a commercial city of the firſt note. In that city the knowledge of the antient arts and diſcoveries was preſerved, a taſte for the productions of foreign countries prevailed, and commerce continued to flouriſh there, when it was almoſt extinct in every other part of Europe. When Egypt was torn from the Roman Empire by the Arabians, the induſtry of the Greeks diſcovered a new channel by which the productions of India could be conveyed to Conſtantinople. They were carried up the Indus, as far as that great river is navigable; thence they were tranſported by land to the banks of the river Oxus, and proceeded down its ſtream to the Caſpian Sea, where veſſels from Conſtantinople waited their arrival. This extraordinary and tedious mode of conveyance merits attention, as it affords a ſpecimen of the ardour and ingenuity with which the inhabitants of Conſtantinople carried on commerce, and demonſtrates their extenſive knowledge of remote countries, at a period when ignorance reigned in the reſt of Europe. It is not the object of the Compiler to trace the wonderful progreſs of the Arabians in thoſe ſciences on which Navigation is founded; ſuffice it to ſay, they employed experiments and operations which Europe, in more enlightened times, has been proud to adopt and to imitate. Commerce with them flouriſhed to a great degree, and to an amazing extent, but too remote to reach, to benefit, or to enlighten Europe at that period. The knowledge of their diſcoveries, however, was reſerved for ages capable of comprehending and of perfecting them."

The revival of commerce in Italy; the trade of Egypt with India; the various expeditions of the Cruſaders, by which the Engliſh in particular were great gainers; and the conqueſts made by Spain and Portugal in the New World; are ſucceſſively detailed, and form inſtructive and entertaining articles.

The introduction of the Walloons into this country, "who, in ſeeking a place of refuge, where they might worſhip their Maker agreeably to the tenets of their faith, and follow their induſtrious vocations in ſafety, brought over with them into England many of thoſe arts which greatly tended to the increaſe of wealth in this country," is an important epoch in the Engliſh Annals; as is alſo "the revocation of the Edict of Nantz, by Louis XIV. by which the Proteſtants had been protected throughout the whole of his extenſive dominions."

"On this occaſion, another influx of induſtrious manufacturers arrived and ſettled in this country, which felt, in a moſt aſtoniſhing manner, the beneficial effects that reſulted from a meaſure in itſelf unjuſt and impolitic. The woollen manufacture was ſo little known in this country in the fourteenth century, that Edward III. wrote a letter with his own hand to John Kemp, a woollen manufacturer in Flanders, offering to take him, and his ſervants, apprentices, goods and chattels, under his Royal protection, and promiſing the ſame to all others of his occupation, as well as to all dyers and fullers, who ſhould incline to come and ſettle in England. No leſs than ſeventy Walloon families in the woollen manufacture availed themſelves of this politic offer, and came over to ſettle here. Only four years after the introduction of the firſt woollen manufacturers from Flanders, an Act of Parliament was paſſed, to prevent the exportation of wool, and holding forth protection and encouragement to all cloth-workers who ſhould come from foreign parts.—A Society of Merchants, under the denomination of "The Brotherhood of St. Thomas à Becket," branched out of that of the Merchant Adventurers at that time, which conſiderably extended the exports as well as imports, obtaining, in the year 1358, ample privileges from Lewis Count of Flanders for fixing their ſtaple at Bruges, who greatly increaſed the manufacture and exportation of woollen cloth from England*. About the ſame period the moſt favourable regulations for the promotion of the herring fiſhery and fair at Yarmouth were made; and to the encouragement which Edward III. afforded the

* Mr. Anneſley here enumerates 33 ſeveral Acts which were paſſed between 11 Edw. III. and 43 Eliz. inclufive, "for improving and regulating the woollen manufactures of England, admeaſurement of clothes, &c."

Fiſheries

fisheries in general may be ascribed the present naval power and maritime pre-eminence of this Kingdom. Commerce and navigation, however, owe much to the Hanseatic League, which flourished about this time in the North of Europe.

"This commercial phænomenon enjoyed its power and resources for more than seventy years; but was at length humbled and reduced by the Dutch, who could not brook a rival, although they were members of the Association. But the Hanseatic League is not wholly dissolved at this day, as the cities of Lubeck, Hamburgh, and Bremen, retain sufficient marks of that splendour and dignity with which this Confederacy was antiently distinguished. The facilitating remittances by bills of exchange was another great commercial improvement of the age we speak of, and was so little known or practised in England, that, early in the fifteenth century, Henry IV. granted leave to Philip d'Albertis, a rich Lombard merchant then residing in London, to give a bill of exchange *(literam cambii)* on his partners abroad, for two thousand five hundred marks sterling, to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, or his attorneys, on consideration that neither the said gold received for the bill of exchange, nor any other gold or silver, either in coin or bullion, be transported beyond sea under colour of that licence, upon pain of forfeiting all the money so transported. Commerce, as well as arts, however, sometimes encouraged, at others oppressed by our Monarchs, advanced but slowly in England; and during the contentions between the Houses of York and Lancaster, dwindled almost into nothing.

"The advantages of commerce began to be felt and understood when Elizabeth ascended the throne, who, treading in the steps of her sagacious predecessor, Edward III. no sooner began to reign than it principally engaged her attention, and by a single charter she confirmed all the former charters which had been granted by the Kings her predecessors to the Merchant Adventurers of England. The true principles of commerce were promulgated and put in practice in the very beginning of her reign; and various acts were passed, laying a solid foundation for that degree of commercial prosperity which has astonished the world; while we owe the perfection of our manufactures to the causes already enumerated, which compelled thousands of the most skilful manufacturers of France and Flanders to seek an asylum in this kingdom, who, diffusing their knowledge of arts and manufactures among their protectors, made ample amends for the protection afforded them. But to our System of Navigation Laws are we principally indebted for our commercial pre-eminence. These laws are penned with great clearness, and are happily exempt from those ambiguities which, in some degree, cloud the construction of other laws, framed by persons of the best learning and experience. The origin of our Navigation Code may, however, be traced much higher than the reign of Charles the Second; for the first provision that can be classed under the denomination of a Navigation Act was made in the latter part of the reign of Edward III. The next material law relative thereto was framed in the reign of Henry VIII. But a law of Elizabeth's reign, in 1568, intituled, *An Act touching politic Constitutions for the Maintenance of the Navy*, &c. may be considered as the grand outline of the system matured by the wisdom and experience of after-ages. By this law, herrings, and other fish caught on our coasts, are permitted to be exported duty-free. No foreign ships are to be allowed to carry goods coastwise from one port to another; and wines and wood were only permitted to be imported from France in English ships. It was impossible to devise better laws for encouraging fisheries and manufactures than those framed in the reigns of Edward III. and Elizabeth; although such restrictions may be considered prejudicial in a more advanced state of commerce, they nevertheless formed the foundation for raising that stupendous superstructure which has rendered the British capital the emporium of the world, and elevated her Monarch to the uncontrouled sovereignty of the seas! Monopolies and exclusive privileges, which existed from the earliest times, originated in a desire of the Sovereign to participate in the profits of trade. But it was reserved for the auspicious reign of Elizabeth to grant patents on the principle of public utility only; a principle that has never been lost sight of by the ablest of her successors. The attention of Elizabeth was not confined to internal regulations alone; beacons and sea-marks, for the safety of navigation, were judiciously placed along our coasts, to direct the adventurous mariner. Nor was her resolute opposition to the Hanseatic encroachments less praiseworthy. The German factors at the Steel-yard had, till her brother's reign, enjoyed privileges and exemptions from duties superior to the English merchants on exporting our cloths. These factors traded principally to Antwerp and Hamburgh, and generally set what price they pleased on exports as well as imports; and having the command of all the markets, by trading on a joint-stock, they rendered all competition impracticable. These grievances led

to an inveſtigation, when it appeared, that, while the whole body of Engliſh merchants exported only eleven hundred cloths, the German merchants of the Steel-yard alone had exported *forty-four thouſand* in the preceding year. Their immunities were therefore aboliſhed; and ſuch were the beneficial effects of this ſalutary meaſure, that the very next year the Engliſh merchants exported *forty thouſand cloths to Flanders alone*. Elizabeth underſtood the elements of commerce too well to permit a privileged Society of Foreign Merchants to deprive her own ſubjects of the benefit of the export trade. That her exertions were crowned with ſucceſs, we need only advert to the circumſtance of the Cuſtoms having been farmed, at the commencement of her reign, by Sir Thomas Smith, at fourteen thouſand pounds; for which, towards its cloſe, he paid fifty thouſand pounds *per annum*; and ſuch was the wiſdom of her laws and regulations, that they infuſed a ſpirit of enterprize in her ſubjects, which produced wonderful effects. The paſſage to Archangel was diſcovered, and a very profitable trade opened with Ruſſia, till then ſcarce known in this kingdom. The Czar John Bazilowitz granted extraordinary privileges to the Engliſh throughout his dominions; and an attempt was made to open a trade with India by the rivers Duina, Wologda, and the Caſpian Sea; which, although tedious and expenſive, would have had its advantages, had not the Engliſh navigators followed the route of the Portugueſe, round the Cape of Good Hope. The Guinea Company, eſtabliſhed about the ſame period, diffuſed a degree of knowledge of the interior of Africa till then ſcarce known in England; and the return of ſome Engliſh merchants from an expedition to India by way of Aleppo and Bagdad, down the river Tigris to Ormus in the Perſian Gulph, and to Goa on the Malabar coaſt, who had viſited Agra, Lahore, Bengal, Pegu, and Malacca, in their progreſs, contributed to form more adequate ideas of the facility of opening a direct trade with that region of wealth; which was not a little aided by the communications of the Spaniſh priſoners captured in the large Eaſt India carracks by Sir Walter Raleigh, off the Azores, in 1593, one of which was of ſixteen hundred tons burthen, carrying thirty-ſix braſs guns and ſeven hundred men, laden with ſilks, drugs, ſpices, calicoes, gold, pearls, ebony, and other precious commodities, of the value of one hundred and fifty thouſand pounds ſterling! Theſe rich captures inſpired the people with ſuch a degree of ardour for opening a direct trade with India, that an Eaſt India Company was eſtabliſhed in the year 1600, conſiſting of fifty pounds ſhares only, whoſe capital amounted to no more than *ſeventy-two thouſand* pounds, with *five ſhips*, meaſuring only 1330 tons, altogether valued at twenty-ſeven thouſand pounds, and navigated by 480 men. Such was the origin of this commercial phænomenon! Such the incipient eſtabliſhment of a Company poſſeſſing at this moment an unlimited ſovereignty over the hither peninſula of India, extending two thouſand miles Eaſt and Weſt, and nearly as many North and South, with a population of thirty millions of ſouls, and a revenue of fifteen million pounds ſterling! All which was achieved by the civil and military ſervants of a Company unverſed in diplomatic forms, and ſtill leſs ſkilled in the ſcience of Government, as taught and practiſed by the jus-publiciſts of Europe! Every other branch of Britiſh commerce has kept pace with this extraordinary increaſe; our exports to the Weſt Indies from Great Britain and Ireland amounting, in the laſt year, to near ſix millions; while our imports from thence (including the conquered Colonies) exceeded ſeventeen millions ſterling, employing in the tranſit of thoſe valuable commodities no leſs than eight hundred and thirty-ſeven ſhips, containing two hundred thirty-ſix thouſand five hundred and ten tons, and navigated by eighteen thouſand ſeamen. But it is not the intention of the Compiler to enter into the detail of the various branches of our export and import trade. Suffice it to ſay, that the eſtimated value of Britiſh manufactures exported in 1806 exceeded the ſum of forty millions; while our imports amounted to more than thirty millions; to which we may add upwards of ten millions of foreign goods which were exported from this country, making an aggregate ſum of more than eighty millions of property exported and imported into and from Great Britain in a ſingle year; affording employment to two millions two hundred thouſand tons of merchants ſhipping, and upwards of one hundred and fifty-ſix thouſand ſeamen, protected by a Navy of nine hundred ſhips of war!—To guard this vaſt and unparalleled commerce againſt every peril of the ſeas and poſſibility of capture; to ſcreen thoſe engaged therein from the ordinary caſualties attending a traffick of ſuch extraordinary magnitude; the ingenuity of man deviſed the ſalutary plan of Inſurance, which the wiſdom of our Tribunals has matured into a Syſtem of Maritime Juriſprudence, embracing its almoſt endleſs ramifications, affording protection to the *aſſurer*, and indemnity to the *aſſured*."

Having

Having dwelt thus long on the very excellent preliminary Article, as the portion moſt likely to gratify the general Reader; we ſhall only add, that the whole work is equally entitled to attention, and carries with it abundant proofs of Mr. Anneſley's profeſſional abilities.

An *Index* is ſubjoined, in which the "*Compendium*" is ſo judiciouſly epitomized that he who runs may read.

69. Douce's *Illuſtrations of* Shakſpeare. (*Continued from p.* 329; *and ſee p.* 385.)

THE work commences with the Tempeſt; in ſcene II. of which, and p. 28, Mr. Douce comments on the following line.

"*Ari.* From the ſtill vext *Bermoothes.*"

This gentleman ſeems to think, and with great probability, that Shakſpeare had read, and partly adopted the outline of the Tempeſt from, the Voyage of Sir George Sommers to the Bermudas, and his conſequent ſhipwreck; the time (1609) had been noticed before; but the ſhipwreck, the moſt important particular, was ſtrangely overlooked. "In 1610, Silveſter Jourdan, an eye-witneſs, publiſhed "A Diſcovery of the Barmudas, otherwiſe called the Iſle of Divels: By Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Sommers, and Captayne Newport, with divers others." Next followed Strachey's "Proceedings of the Engliſh Colonie in Virginia, 1612," 4to; and ſome other pamphlets of leſs moment. From theſe accounts it appears that the Bermudas had never been inhabited, but regarded as *under the influence of inchantment*; though an addition to a ſubſequent edition of Jourdan's work gravely ſtates that they are *not inchanted*; that Sommers's ſhip had *ſplit* between two rocks; that, during his ſtay on the iſland, ſeveral *conſpiracies* had taken place; and that a *ſea-monſter, in ſhape like a man*, had been ſeen, who had been ſo called after the *monſtrous tempeſts* that often happen at Bermuda. In Stowe's Annals we have alſo an account of Sommers's ſhipwreck; in which this important paſſage occurs: "Sir George Sommers, ſitting at the ſterne, ſeeing the ſhip deſperate of reliefe, looking every minute when the ſhip would ſinke, hee eſpied land, which, according to his and Captaine Newport's opinion, they judged it ſhould be that dreadfull coaſt of the Bermodes; which iſland were of all nations ſaid and ſuppoſed to bee *inchanted and inhabited with witches and devills*, which grew by reaſon of accuſtomed monſtrous thunder, ſtorm, and *tempeſt*, neere unto thoſe iſlands, alſo for that the whole coaſt is ſo wonderous dangerous of rockes, that few can approach them but with unſpeakable hazard of *ſhipwrack*." Now, if ſome of theſe circumſtances in the ſhipwreck of Sir George Sommers be conſidered, it may poſſibly turn out that *they* are "the particular and recent events which determined Shakſpeare to call his play *The Tempeſt**," inſtead of "The great Tempeſt of 1612," which has already been ſuppoſed to have ſuggeſted its name, and which might have happened after its compoſition. If this be the fact, the play was written between 1609 and 1614, when it was ſo illiberally and invidiouſly alluded to in Ben Jonſon's Bartholomew Fair."

To ſuch conjectures as the above, founded on evidence almoſt concluſive, we heartily aſſent; and can readily imagine the horror which the firſt witneſſing of Tropical ſtorms muſt have occaſioned on minds ſo prone to ſuperſtition as thoſe of Engliſhmen were in the reign of James I. when every phænomenon of Nature became the reſult of diabolical intervention in the opinions of every rank of perſons, from the peaſant to the monarch, who wrote in favour of the credibility of witchcraft!

P. 19. (Scene II. p. 97):

"*Cal.* What a py'd ninny's this? thou ſcurvy patch!"

Mr. Douce ſays, Dr. Johnſon was inclined to tranſfer this ſpeech to Stephano, as Caliban could not be ſuppoſed to know any thing of the coſtume of the Royal Jeſter. Mr. Malone obviates the objection; and Mr. D. remarks, that the Monſter ſpecifically calls Trinculo a fool at the end of the play, adding the following obſervation in p. 30:

"The character of Trinculo, who in the *Dramatis Perſonæ* is called a *Jeſter*, is not very well diſcriminated in the courſe of the play itſelf. As he is only aſſociated with Caliban and the drunken Butler, there was no opportunity of exhibiting

* See Malone's Shakſpeare, vol. I. part I. p. 379.

him

him in the legitimate character of a profeſſed Fool; but at the concluſion of the play it appears that he was in the ſervice of the King of Naples as well as Stephano. On this account, therefore, and for the reaſons already offered in p. 20, he muſt be regarded as an allowed domeſtic buffoon, and ſhould be habited on the Stage in the uſual manner."

Two Gentlemen of Verona, Scene I. p. 171:

"*Pro.* Over the boots? *Nay, give me not the boots.*"

The Author illuſtrates the above line by ſuppoſing that the laſt ſix words allude to the horrid torture of the boot, which James I. had the barbarity to order and ſee inflicted on Dr. Fian, who was charged with the practice of diabolical acts, and ſuſpected of cauſing the ſtorms he had met with on his return from Denmark. As Shakſpeare evidently thought of this dreadful mode of puniſhment, it is to be regretted that he did not reprobate its uſe, which muſt have had ſome effect in his energetic language. We are obliged to Mr. Douce, in this inſtance, for an engraving in wood repreſenting a perſon ſuffering in the boots, which was copied from Milleus's *Praxis criminis perſequendi*, Paris, 1541, fol. and ſerves to make us deteſt the character of a Monarch who could believe he was puniſhing a *ſupernatural agent* when the poor offender's legs "were cruſhte and beaten togeather as ſmall as might bee, and the bones and fleſh ſo bruſed that the bloud and marrowe ſpouted forth in great abundance, whereby they were made unſerviceable for ever." The boots were uſed in Scotland ſo lately as the cloſe of the ſeventeenth century, and are ſaid to have been imported there from Ruſſia by a native of the former country. That they were one of the engines of torture in France is demonſtrated by the above book.

Merry Wives of Windſor, Act IV. Scene II. p. 448:

"*Mrs. Ford.* ——and her *muffler* too."

There are nine ſpecimens of the muffler given in the 76th and 77th pages; the firſt and third of which are from Amman's *Theatrum Mulierum*, 1586; the ſecond is an Engliſh female peaſant, from Speed's Map of England; the fourth is from an old German print; and the others from Wergel's *Habitus præcipuorum Populorum*, 1577. The diſguſting and unwholeſome *chin-cloth*, ſtill uſed by the Turkiſh and Mooriſh women, was thought neceſſary or faſhionable in the time of Charles I.; but thoſe, and all the variety of maſks, were greatly diſapproved of by moſt of the Authors who wrote on dreſs. Holme ſays, the Devil invented them, in his "Academy of Armory."

P. 91. "The late *Dr.* Boucher," ſhould be *Mr.* Boucher.

(To be concluded in our next.)

70. *The Godmother's Tales. By the Author of "Short Stories," "Summer Rambles," "Cup of Sweets," &c. &c.* Harris. 12mo.

THIS little volume contains Ten beautiful Tales, which, though not beyond the comprehenſion of Children, may be read with ſatisfaction by the moſt enlightened.—Theſe are the ſort of publications which may be ſafely recommended to the Heads of Families.—*O, ſi ſic omnia!*

71. *Some Account of* New Zealand; *particularly the Bay of Iſlands, and ſurrounding Country; with a Deſcription of the Religion and Government, Language, Arts, Manufactures, Manners, and Cuſtoms, of the Natives, &c. &c. By* John Savage, *Eſq. Surgeon, and Correſponding Member of the Royal* Jennerian *Society.* Murray. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

"DURING Mr. Savage's ſtay at New Zealand he made ſome obſervations reſpecting the country and its inhabitants, which were committed to paper; he alſo brought a Native of the Iſland to England, who ſupplied him with much information upon thoſe ſubjects. He found that many of the iſlands of the Pacific Ocean had been deſcribed by ſucceſſive Navigators; but New Zealand, an iſland, as to extent and population, far ſuperior to any of them, had not been ſpoken of by a voyager ſince the time of Captain Cook; and that juſtly-celebrated Character had viſited parts of New Zealand very remote from thoſe which he has attempted to deſcribe. Theſe circumſtances induced him to arrange his materials for the preſs. That part of the work in which he has given directions for ſailing into the Bay of Iſlands, with delineations of head-lands, will, he hopes, be deemed of ſome importance, as it may be of uſe to perſons whoſe purſuits lead them to viſit this excellent harbour. The country, the religion, and government, the arts,

arts, manners, and customs, of the inhabitants, are faithfully described, and will, he flatters himself, prove interesting to the curious and intelligent reader."

After some useful cautions respecting the entrance into the Bay, the natives and the country are thus introduced:

"In a country that has been described as being peopled by a race of Canibals, you are agreeably surprised by the appearance of the natives, who betray no symptom of savage ferocity, and by the patches of cultivated ground in the neighbourhood of the bay; on each of which is seen a well-thatched hut, and a shed at a little distance. These are the appearances observable from the ship; which, together with the abundant supply of fish and potatoes brought on-board by the natives, tend forcibly to remove the prejudices you have imbibed from former accounts of this country and its inhabitants. It is to be understood, that my remarks have been confined to the Bay of Islands, and the shores immediately surrounding it: a general account of New Zealand is therefore not to be expected.—It is adviseable not to suffer any natives to come on-board until the ship is brought to an anchor, as the novelty of their appearance is likely to take off the attention of the seamen from their duty, independently of their being much in the way during the working the ship. When the ship is brought to an anchor it would be unfriendly to prevent their coming on-board in moderate numbers; but it would be always prudent to be provided with fire-arms, and other means of defence, as at least one instance has occurred of their attempting to take a ship. Indeed, if appearances induced them to believe that there was a probability of their attempt succeeding, it is scarcely to be expected that they would not make it. The means of supplying themselves with an article they covet above all others might prove an irresistible temptation: I allude to iron, a metal of which they are so well acquainted with the value, that they will barter almost any thing they possess to obtain it.—The country in the immediate vicinity of the bay is almost destitute of wood, though there are immense forests at fifteen or twenty miles distance. The soil is a light vegetable mould, but rich, as it would appear by the vegetation it produces. There are several villages in the neighbourhood, and a great number of straggling huts: at the head of almost every small inlet, where canoes can be conveniently drawn on shore, a family, or sometimes two, are settled.—The timber of which we have the most knowledge at present is the fir, which grows here to an amazing height, and of such dimensions as to admit of being formed into a canoe capable of containing thirty persons, or, in other words, five and six feet diameter. Their weapons of war prove the existence of a hard wood, somewhat similar to lignum vitæ, growing in this country. This tree is more than a foot in diameter. The flax is of a very superior quality in its native state; but there can be no doubt but that it might be improved by cultivation. Its texture is beautifully silky, the fibres of great strength, and four or five feet long.

"The natives have a great aversion from spirits; and I do not find that they have any mode of intoxication among them; they are consequently robust, cheerful, and active, and probably, in many instances, live to a great age. I observed, that in a few persons the appearances of longevity were very strongly marked, though it is impossible to speak with certainty upon the subject, there being no positive criterion for determining the age of man. In some instances we observe all the characteristicks of old age at a very early period of life; while in others juvenility is protracted to an advanced stage. Returning from this digression, I must say something of the fair part of the creation of the Bay of Islands; and there is really no great impropriety in the term, for many of the women were scarcely to be denominated brunettes. Their features in general are regular and pleasing, with long black hair, and dark penetrating eyes. The tattooing of their lips, and the quantity of oil and red earth with which they anoint their persons and hair, would not be agreeable to the taste of a refined European; but I can conceive to a New Zealand lover their well-formed figure, the interesting cast of their countenance, and the sweet tone of their voice, must render them extremely desireable companions, to soothe his cares, and strew his path through life with flowers: for savage life has its cares and perplexities as well as that of the polished native of the most enlightened country.

"But little is known of the religion of these people; the chief objects of their adoration are the sun and moon; with the stars they are well acquainted, and have names for a great many of them; the moon, however, is their favourite deity. They believe it to be the abode of a man, who, at some distant period, paid a visit to New Zealand, and who, they believe, is still very anxious for its welfare, and that of its inhabitants. When paying their adoration to the rising sun, the arms are spread and the head bowed, with the appearance of much joy in their countenances,

countenances, accompanied with a degree of elegant and reverential solemnity. The song uſed upon this occaſion is cheerful, and not deſtitute of harmony; while that made uſe of upon the going-down of the ſun is mournful, and accompanied by ſuch actions as evidently denote ſorrow for his departure. The ſong upon theſe occaſions is uſually ſung by one perſon, to which there is a chorus, in which the whole company join: and I believe that they not only unite their voices for the purpoſe of adoration, but that their hearts are alſo filled with the ſame ſentiment. The ſong uſed to the moon is mournful, and their accompanying actions denote a mixture of adoration and apprehenſion.

"When war is determined upon, the conflict muſt be dreadful. They have no idea of any thing ſhort of conqueſt or death; and they engage in the battle with a firm reliance upon the former, though they are prepared for the latter by having no dread of it.

"The natives of this iſland have hitherto been conſidered Canibals of the worſt deſcription; but I apprehend their character, in this reſpect, is not ſo horrible as repreſented; for, although they acknowlege that they have been driven to the dire neceſſity of eating human fleſh, in times of great ſcarcity of food, yet it does not appear that they have any predileſtion for the practice: the motive which impels them to this inhuman deed, as cuſtomary at preſent, is vengeance; but even this paſſion is not purſued without limitation. Thus, after a conqueſt, the victors do not devour the whole of their priſoners, but are content with ſhewing their power to do ſo, by dividing the chief of the vanquiſhed tribe among them: he is eaten, it is true; but I do not believe that food is the inducement. It is probable that an European, who ſhould act with hoſtility toward them, would be treated in the ſame way; but if caſt defenceleſs upon their ſhores, I have reaſons for believing he would meet with far different treatment.

"The inhabitants of this part of the world are by no means unſkilled in arts and manufactures; among the former is their cultivation of the ground. This, it is true, is confined to the growth of one vegetable, but in which they are remarkably ſucceſsful: I allude to potatoes; and indeed I never met with that root of a better quality; they keep remarkably well, and we provided a ſtock of them ſufficient to ſupply the whole ſhip's company for ſeveral months. And here it may not be improper to remark, that, in my opinion, no kind of food taken to ſea has a greater tendency to preſerve the health of a ſhip's company, or to recover it from the effects of a long voyage. I think I have obſerved more benefit derived, in caſes of ſcurvy, from eating the root raw with vinegar, than from any other remedy; it appears to be moſt efficacious if taken in the morning faſting. I could not learn when they firſt became poſſeſſed of this invaluable root; they have, however, had ſome opportunities of changing their ſeed, which has been of great advantage to them. Cutting is not in practice, the ſmaller potatoes being always preſerved for ſeed. Their cultivation has hitherto been attended with conſiderable diſadvantages, owing to the want of proper implements; the only mode of turning the ſoil being with a wooden ſpade; but as the ſoil is light, this impediment is not ſo great as might be imagined. Their potatoe incloſures are not planted with European regularity; but they are productive, and do no diſcredit to their owners. Though the natives are exceedingly fond of this root, they eat them but ſparingly, on account of their great value in procuring iron by barter from European ſhips that touch at this part of the coaſt.

"The language of theſe people, I have reaſon to believe, is copious; and it is by no means wanting in harmony. From the vociferation in the canoes which came alongſide the ſhip, an inattentive perſon would conceive that their language was diſcord itſelf; but, from attending to their ſofter converſations, and their affectionate greetings, independently of their ſongs, I think I am warranted in ſaying, that the language of New Zealand poſſeſſes a conſiderable degree of ſoftneſs. The natives reckon by ſcores, marking each ſcore by their fingers, or by pieces of ſtick."

A Vocabulary of their language accompanies this chapter.

The Reader will perceive, by the above extracts, that New Zealand is a country highly intereſting; and that Mr. Savage is an accurate obſerver of men and manners.

"The part," he ſays, "which I have attempted to deſcribe is of greater importance to Europeans than any other, on account of the ocean in its vicinity being very much frequented by ſpermaceti whales, and the ample ſupply of refreſhment it affords. The harbours are ſafe and capacious, the country beautiful, the ſoil favourable to cultivation; and the natives are in all reſpects a ſuperior race of Indians. Theſe advantages hold out great inducements for colonization, which may hereafter deſerve the attention of ſome European power. The exorbitant price of European labour in new colonies, it is extremely probable, would be obviated

obviated by the assistance of the natives; their intelligence is such as to render them capable of instruction; and I have no doubt but they would prove as essentially useful to a colony established in their country as the natives of India prove to our Asiatic dominions."

A Native of New Zealand was brought by Mr. Savage into this kingdom; and an amusing account is given of the departure from his own country, and subsequent conduct.

"When he arrives in his own country, he will be a very superior man in point of riches and useful knowledge. The use of carpenters and coopers tools he is tolerably well acquainted with; and I have no doubt, if he remains in New Zealand, that he will remember his visit to Europe with peculiar satisfaction for the remainder of his life."

72. *Poetic Sketches. By* T. Gent. 12mo.

THE first of these Sketches is an Address to the Reviewers, who are represented as "enthron'd in presidential awe," as armed with a goosequill, and ornamented with a wig.

"The wig, with Wisdom's sombrous seal impress'd,
Mysterious terrors, grim portents, invest,
And shame and honour on the goosequill perch, [church."
Like doves and ravens on a country

Again;

"Sirs, if you damn me, you'll resemble those [cloaths—
That flay'd the trav'ller who had lost his
Are there not foes enough to *do* my books?
Relentless trunk-makers and pastry-cooks?"

No doubt there are; but this Poet, who shall for the present be excused on account of his youth, ought to know that the Trunk-makers dare not touch a page until sentence has been passed by the Reviewers, who are not, after all, the merciless beings which his timid fancy has conjured up. The Author, indeed, of the *Sonnets* interspersed among these Sketches, can have little to fear from candour; and we shall exhibit two of them, to justify our hopes that, when Mr. Gent has learned to be a little more correct, he will be enabled to hold no mean rank among his contemporaries.

"When the rough storm roars round the peasant's cot, [din;
And bursting thunders roll their awful
While shrieks the frighted night-bird o'er the spot,
Oh! what serenity remains within!
For there Contentment, Health, and Peace, abide, [above;
And pillow'd Age, with calm eye fix'd
Labour's bold Son, his blithe and blooming Bride,
And lisping Innocence, and filial Love.
To such a scene let proud Ambition turn,
Whose aching breast conceals its secret woe; [mourn
Then shall his fateful spirit melt, and
The mild enjoyments it can never know;
Then shall he feel the littleness of state,
And sigh that Fortune e'er had made him great."

"*On seeing a young Lady, I had previously known, confined in a Mad-house.*

"Sweet wreck of Loveliness! alas, how soon [fled!
The sad brief Summer of thy joys hath
How sorrows Friendship for thy hapless doom, [dead!
Thy beauty faded, and thy hopes all
Oh! 'twas that beauty's power which first destroy'd
Thy mind's serenity; its charms but lad
The faithless friend that thy pure love enjoy'd [bed,
To tear the blooming blossom from its
How Reason shudders at thy frenzied air!
To see the madd'ning laugh within thy breast; [pair;
Turn to the shivering grasp of cold De-
Or Love enraptur'd, chaunt thy griefs to rest.— [f'ring child!
Oh! cease that mournful voice, poor suf-
My heart but bleeds to hear thy musings wild!"

There is a pathos in this last which might atone for much worse poetry; but, lest Mr. Gent should presume too much on the indulgence shewn from our "throne of presidential awe," we must advise him to burn such trash as the "Lines to a Fly," in p. 46; and every line or lines in which he feels any inclination to debase his Muse by an association with indelicacy.

73. Anthologia. *A Collection of Epigrams, Ludicrous Epitaphs, Sonnets, Tales, Miscellaneous Anecdotes, &c. &c. Interspersed with Originals.* 12mo.

OF this collection some are good, some bad, and some indifferent. The Editor, however, has been careful to exclude indelicacies, and would have been entitled to more full praise had he been equally careful with regard to jokes which border on profaneness.—The following extracts will, we think, form a fair specimen of the entertainment the Reader may expect from this Anthology.

"On

"*On Mr.* MASON'S *Abuse of the late Dr.* JOHNSON, *in his Memoirs of* W. WHITEHEAD.

"When Johnson spake, poor Mason's wrath was dumb;
But, Johnson silenc'd, prattles o'er his tomb:
Thus, at some eagle slain, once frighted crows, [blows:
With dastard vengeance, aim their puny
Mason! what wreath shall grace that Critick's head, [dead?"
Who fear'd the living, but insults the

"*Dr.* JOHNSON'S *Ghost and Mrs.* PIOZZI.

"When this lady published a volume of Dr. Johnson's private and confidential letters, she was supposed to have been actuated more by vanity and interest than a regard to the literary reputation of the Doctor; whose Ghost, offended at the liberty she had taken, is supposed to address her in the following epigrammatic lines:

"Where Streatham spread its plenteous board,
I open'd Learning's valued hoard,
And, as I feasted, pros'd:
Good things I said, good things I eat,
I gave you knowledge for your meat,
And thought th' account was clos'd.

"If obligations still I ow'd,
You sold each item to the crowd;
I suffer'd by the tale:
For God's sake, Madam, let me rest,
Nor longer vex your quondam guest—
I'll pay you for your ale."

"EPITAPH *in* Curry *Church-yard, near* Edinburgh, *on a School-master.*

"Beneath these stones lie Mackie's bones:
O Satan! if you take him,
Appoint him tutor to your sons,
And clever de'ils he'll make them."

"EPITAPH *on a Mr.* JOHN.

"Death came to John,
And whisper'd in his ear,
"You must die, John,
D'ye hear?"

"Quoth John to Death,
'The news is bad.'
"No matter," quoth Death,
"I've said."

"EPIGRAM.

"Adam alone could not be easy,
So he must have a wife, an't please ye.
But how did he procure this wife,
To cheer his solitary life?
Why, from a rib cut off his side
Was form'd this necessary bride.
But how did he the pain beguile?
Pho! he slept sweetly all the while.
But when the rib was re-applied,
In woman's form, to Adam's side,
How then, I pray you, did it answer?
He never slept so sweet again, Sir."

"EPIGRAM.

"Abaddon, they say, is a name for the Devil;
I dare say he'd thank 'em being so civil;
But there's no need of this name, which in truth is a sad one; [*bad one?*"
For who does not know that the Devil's a

Some of these appear to be new; and perhaps, to readers not very conversant in works of humour, many more may appear in the same light.

74. *Repertorio Musicale, ossia Raccolta di Varia Poesia composta ad uso de' Professori di Musica, e Dilettanti. Da* G. B. Boschini Romano. 12*mo.*

THIS collection of Italian Lyrics, which is introduced with an elegant dedicatory Sonnet to the Rev. Mr. Dutens, includes some of the most pathetic as well as sprightly specimens of the modern School, and cannot fail to be an acceptable addition to the libraries of our Dilettanti. The Opera is so high a favourite with people of fashion that they are to be praised for endeavouring to render their pleasure more rational by studying the language in which it is written. To such, the airs, duets, canzonets, and cantatas, of this elegant little volume will form a profitable exercise; although it must be confessed that the greater part of them require the aid of musick to make them the vehicles of pleasure.

75. *The Ratiad, a Seri-Comic [Serio-Comic] Poem. In Eight Cantos. By an* Anti-Hudibrastian. 12*mo.*

IN the Preface to this poem the Author says, that, "could he be well assured that this trifle, with all its faults, would ever, in a single instance, prove effectual to check the spirit of party zeal, and cement the bonds of unanimity among Christian Professors, he should think himself amply rewarded for the trouble it has cost him, and rest fully satisfied with the reflection, that, though he has spent his time in the pursuit of a Rat, he has not had the mortification of spending it in vain." But in what manner there is the smallest probability of such a poem contributing to this purpose we have not been able to discover, after a very attentive perusal. There is a story about rats who got into a church, and ate the loaves intended for the poor; dogs and cats were called in to destroy the rats, and fell to fighting with one another; and the moral is, that we ought

ought to let rats live in peace as well as men. By rats, if the Author means any thing, he means the Methodists; but what resemblance is there? or why, if we are obliged to let the Methodists live in their own way, we must also permit *rats* to live, our Author has not informed us; any more than why, after writing in the manner of Butler, he styles himself an Anti-Hudibrastian. We regret this jumble of inconsistencies, however, because the Author has vivacity and humour for this species of composition, if he could have employed his talents on a more perspicuous and fertile subject.

76. *A brief Outline of the Plan of Mr.* Robinson's *School, No.* 53, Lincoln's Inn Fields. 12*mo.*

THIS outline contains many shrewd remarks on improvements in education, and on the means of recovering it where neglected. In other respects, advertisements for schools are not *coram nobis*; and all that we can say is, that he who knows so well what ought to be done may be presumed so far qualified to carry his plan into execution.

77. *Words of Eternal Life; or, Catechism explained, on a new and familiar Plan. With Notes. By* B. N. Turner, *M. A. Rector of* Denton, *in* Lincolnshire, *and* Wing, *in* Rutland, *and some Time Fellow of* Emanuel *College*, Cambridge.

THE worthy Clergy of our Church have provided many Explanations of the Catechism for the use of the young, and of parents who take upon them the delightful task of instructing their children in matters of sacred duty. How far all or any of these can be superseded by the present attempt, we are not prepared to decide. The explanations are indeed perspicuous, and well adapted to impress a deep sense of "The Words of Eternal Life;" and the notes will be found particularly useful: but perhaps allusions to the practices or opinions of Sectaries might as well have been omitted in a work which is purely initiatory. We do not, however, mean to withhold from this cheap and well-printed Manual of Christian Faith any part of the recommendation which such efforts for the benefit of the rising generation justly deserve. There can be no doubt that it will prove serviceable, "as an Epitome of Religious Knowledge, for the use of private families."

78. *Gleanings from* Zimmerman's "*Solitude.*" *To which are added, Occasional Observations, and an Ode to Retirement. By Mrs.* Bayfield, *Author of* "*Fugitive Pieces.*" 12*mo.* (*Continued from* vol. LXXVI. *p.* 747.)

ZIMMERMAN'S Treatise on Solitude is a well-known work in this country, and has passed through many editions. Mrs. Bayfield, however, is of opinion that it is rather too prolix; that there are many fatiguing repetitions and digressions; and that the omission of these, with some of its quotations, would reduce it to a desireable pocket-companion; and by that means increase the number of its readers, and extend those beneficial effects which a review of its merits will not fail to produce. In all this, although in general unfriendly to abridgments, we concur with our fair Authoress, who has executed her plan with elegance and fidelity. Her "Occasional Observations" are few, but sensible. Of the "Ode to Retirement" we have less to say. It bears more resemblance to a Prologue than to an Ode.

79. *A Letter addressed to* Samuel Whitbread, *Esq. M. P. in Consequence of the unqualified Approbation expressed by him, in the House of Commons, of Mr.* Lancaster's *System of Education, &c. Second Edition.*

FOR our opinion of this tract we may refer our Readers to p. 340 of our last volume. We are happy to find it has arrived at a second edition, which the Author (Mr. Bowles) has very considerably enlarged. There are arguments in favour of religious education here, which the friends of Mr. Lancaster will find some difficulty in controverting; and if, as that gentleman says, "it cannot be reasonably expected that conscientious men should promote a religious opinion directly contrary to their own," we hope that the guardians of youth, and especially of parish youth, will take care under what *conscientious* man they place them.

80. SIMONIDEA. 12*mo.*

THIS Collection of Poems, we are told, is called *Simonidea* because the first of them commemorates the dead, a species of composition in which Simonides excelled. The collection is very miscellaneous, and its merits as various as its subjects. The Author appears to have studied the old English

Poets

Poem with much attention, and to be ambitious of their quaintneſs. When we read ſuch lines as the following, we are naturally reminded of the School of Quarles, or perhaps of Cowley:

"Flow, precious tears! thus ſhall my rival know
For me, not him, ye flow.
Stay, precious tears! ah ſtay: this jealous heart
Would bid you flow apart:
Leſt he ſhould ſee you riſing o'er the brim,
And think you riſe for him.
Your ſecret cells, while he is preſent, keep,
Nor, though I'm abſent, weep."

We ſelect this as the ſhorteſt; but the whole collection is affected by the ſame imitative taſte. Some Latin verſes conclude the volume, of which we cannot give a very favourable opinion. By the preface to them we learn that the Author publiſhed a poem called "Gebir," and, if we miſtake not, about the year 1800. From what we remember of that poem, we have no heſitation in ſaying that he is very conſiderably improved; and, if he will conſult the bent of his own genius, he may produce what will be far more worthy of a name. As he has put a very curious queſtion to his Readers, "Is not Paradiſe Regained the heavieſt and dulleſt poem that ever out-lived its century, not excepting the Chriſtiad of Vida?" We anſwer, NO.

81. POEMS. *By* Robertus. 12mo.

"THESE Poems now offered to the Publick are the firſt productions of a young man, who will be gratified if the Literary Cenſors will allow them that merit which ſome few friends have already given them. As Poetry is not my *trade*, beyond this approbation my wiſhes are few." What merit the Author's friends may have allowed them, we have no opportunity of knowing; the approbation of *friends* is a ſpecies of ſecret influence which muſt not be ſuppoſed to affect the deciſions of "Literary Cenſors." Juſtice, however, requires us to ſay, that we have ſeldom ſeen a miſcellany of firſt attempts in which there is ſo little to blame. The greater parts are tranſlations from Anacreon, inferior, perhaps, to thoſe of Moore, but expreſſive of the Author's meaning, and the Tranſlator's taſte and ſpirit. The originals are amatory, or Anacreontic; in the former, the ardency of youth occaſionally appears; but, as the Author has obtained the fair object of his wiſhes, this failing of young Poets may gradually abate, although, we hope, without impelling him to exchange

"The myrtle of Venus for Bacchus's vine."

82. *Eſſays on Moral and Religious Subjects, calculated to increaſe the Love of* GOD *and the Growth of Virtue in the Youthful Mind. By* M. Pelham.

THESE Eſſays are admirably calculated, both with reſpect to matter and manner, to promote the object intended by the benevolent Authoreſs. They are written in a ſtyle familiar yet correct; and the principles inculcated are ſuch as cannot fail to induce right habits of thinking, and of conduct, in the various relations of life and diſpenſations of Providence. The Juvenile Library in St. Paul's Church-yard affords ſo many works of this deſcription that we are ſometimes at a loſs for diſtinctive praiſe; yet we can have little ſcruple in ranking theſe Eſſays among the moſt uſeful preſents that can be offered to a young perſon.

83. *A Deſcription of* Ceylon; *containing an Account of the Country, Inhabitants, and Natural Productions; with Narratives of a Tour round the Iſland in* 1800, *the Campaign in* Candy *in* 1803, *and a Journey to* Ramiſſeram *in* 1804. *Illuſtrated by Twenty-five Engravings from original Drawings. By the Rev.* James Cordiner, *A. M. late Chaplain to the Garriſon of* Columbo. *In Two Volumes.* 4to. Longman and Co. 1807.

MR. CORDINER dedicates his work to the Honourable Frederick North, late Governor of the Britiſh ſettlements in the iſland of Ceylon; and obſerves, in the Preface, that he reſided there from 1799 to 1804, as chaplain to the garriſon of Columbo, "and principal of all the ſchools in the iſland; during which time he was the only clergyman of the Church of England in any of its ſettlements." During this reſidence the Author obtained the manner of enſnaring the wild elephant, and the mode of taming that enormous animal; the ſtripping of the cinnamon bark; the proceſs of collecting natural ſalt; and the diving for pearl-oyſters, from actual obſervation and authentic information; and the plates which illuſtrate the work were engraved from accurate drawings made by Mr. C. on the ſpot.

Ram ſie an

Ramiſſeram is a ſmall iſland under the government of the Eaſt India Company, and being out of the uſual route of travellers, and conſequently little known and never deſcribed, has induced the Author to give an account of it.

"The Narrative of the Campaign of the Britiſh Forces in the Candian Territories, in 1803, was compiled at Columbo, from the information of the principal Civil Servants of Government, and an extenſive correſpondence with reſpectable Officers in the field. To it is added a Medical Report concerning the Health of the Troops in the Month of April of the ſame Year, by the Superintendant of Hoſpitals in Ceylon; whoſe obſervations throw a clear light on the nature of the climate, and the diſeaſes to which it is ſubject.

"An embaſſy to Candia, in 1800, illuſtrates the curious ceremonies practiſed at that Court; and extracts from the old Hiſtory written by Captain Robert Knox, in 1681, exhibit a faithful picture of that country in its preſent ſtate. But, after all the advantages which the Writer has enjoyed, his work will not appear without errors and imperfections. Any information, therefore, which may be conveyed to the Publiſhers will be gratefully acknowledged; and, if the Deſcription of Ceylon ſhould undergo a ſecond edition, every miſtake which is pointed out will be carefully corrected."

This candid admiſſion appears to be the honeſt dictate of modeſt merit, rather than a conſciouſneſs of neglect and careleſſneſs. Under this impreſſion, we heartily wiſh that Mr. C. may have an opportunity of amending whatever errors may be diſcovered, in *another* edition. Facing the firſt chapter is a remarkably neat ſketch or map of the iſland of Ceylon, which exhibits the Author's route in 1800, and the marches of the Army in 1803. This recent acquiſition is ſituated in the Indian Ocean, at the entrance of the Bay of Bengal, and is ſaid by Strabo to be as large as Britain; who adds, from Oneſicritus, that its extent was above 5000 ſtadia, without mentioning the length or breadth; whence it may be ſuppoſed that the former was more correctly acquainted with its ſhape than the latter, which reſembles a pear. According to Pliny, Oneſicritus, commander of the fleet of Alexander the Great, was the firſt who diſcovered it to be an iſland. The ſame Author ſays, Eratoſthenes eſtimated it to be 5000 ſtadia in length, and 7000 in breadth. Mr. Cordiner obſerves, it "is ſingular that Pomponius Mela, who wrote in the reign of Claudius, ſhould expreſs a doubt whether Taprobane* was an iſland, or the beginning of a new world, as it was not known to have been circumnavigated." Pliny relates that Annius Plocamus, having ſent a freedman to collect the rents of his farms on the borders of the Red Sea, the latter was driven by adverſe winds into the Indian Ocean, and having viſited the port of Hippuri, he was thus enabled to convey a more perfect account of the iſland to Rome than Mela had been able to procure, as he had in all probability finiſhed his work before the freedman's return. This man "declared that the *Septentrio*, or Great Bear, was not viſible on the iſland; which, if true, would prove that he was farther to the South than any part of Ceylon now exiſting. Indeed, it is a tradition of the natives (ſupported, as it is ſaid, by aſtronomical obſervations), that the iſland is much diminiſhed in ſize from what it was formerly; which tradition is particularly mentioned by Marco Paolo, a Venetian, who viſited the Eaſt in the thirteenth century."

Sir John Maundevile, an Engliſhman, and a contemporary traveller with Paolo, accurately aſſerts that it is 800 miles in circumference. "Its general direction is nearly North and South: the length, from Dondra Head to Point Pedro, is 280 miles; the greateſt breadth, from Columbo to Komary, 150. On the South and Eaſt ſides it is waſhed by the great Indian Ocean; on the Weſt it is bounded by the Gulph of Manaar, which ſeparates it from the coaſt of Coromandel; the North point ſtretches into the Bay of Bengal; and the Southern extremity extends nearly two degrees beyond Cape Comorin. The neareſt paſſage to the Indian peninſula is by the ſmall iſlands of Manaar and Ramiſſeram, commonly called Rama's or Adam's Bridge, and meaſures nearly 30 miles."

Ceylon is the Taprobane of the Greeks and Romans; but thoſe people have given widely different deſcriptions of it; indeed, there is little information extant relating to its hiſtory and origi-

* On this ſubject ſee the Letter of our learned Correſpondent T. R. in p. 30 of our preſent volume. EDIT.

nal

nal ſtate. The name was unknown in Europe before the time in which Alexander the Great flouriſhed; and from that period till 1505, when the Portugueſe landed, the accounts of it are confuſed and contradictory; one of thoſe repreſents it as extending ſeveral degrees on each ſide of the Equator; which rather applies to Sumatra: but every thing relating to Ceylon has been well deſcribed by Marſden. The Sanſcrit name of the iſland is *Tapobon*, ſignifying the holy wilderneſs, or groves for prayer, where pilgrims aſſemble, from the remoteſt parts of India, to pay their devotions to the unknown God; which word ſeems, in ſome meaſure, to remove the doubts entertained whether Taprobane implied the name of one iſland, or the boundaries of antient diſcovery. Mr. Duncan derives it, in the Aſiatic Reſearches, "from *Tapoo Rawan*, the iſland of Rawan the Giant, who, according to the Indian Mythology, fought with Rama on this very ſpot."

The natives call it *Lanca*, or the Holy Land; and it ſtill bears this name, in the Cingaleſe and Malabar languages, on the paper currency. Several other derivations are given by Mr. C.; who proceeds to inform us, that the Portugueſe maintained poſſeſſion, though accompanied by continual hoſtilities, for 153 years; but were finally expelled by the Dutch in 1658, who were diſpoſſeſſed by the Engliſh in 1795 and 1796; and by the Treaty of Amiens, in 1802, the full property and ſovereignty of all the eſtabliſhments in the iſland belonging to the Batavian Republick and the Dutch Eaſt India Company were ceded to his Britannic Majeſty.

"The territory which now belongs to Great Britain forms a belt round the iſland, extending, in ſome places, not more than ſix, in others thirty, and on the Northern ſide even ſixty miles into the interior country. The inland provinces, cut off from all communication with the ſea, and occupying the greater part of the iſland, are ſtill retained by the King of Candy, whoſe capital is ſituate in the centre of his dominions." Part of the country is very mountainous; and ſome of the mountains bear the romantic ſhapes of caſtles and vaſt pyramids; but the Northern parts of the iſland are flat; and almoſt the whole circuit of the coaſt is bordered by a ſandy beach, within which is a broad range of cocoa-nut-trees. The Candian territories contain numerous mountains and extenſive plains, and many of each are highly cultivated; the ſituation of the capital is extremely picturesque, and the vicinity of huge piles of rocks, fringed by extenſive woods, render it very beautiful; but the natural barriers and conſtant hoſtilities of every poſſeſſor with the natives, till the preſent moment, excluſive of the inſalubrity of the climate, has prevented the Europeans from having a perfect knowledge of the interior of the country, which is in truth confined to what may be obſerved from three or four rugged paths leading to Candy. Adam's Peak is conical, and the higheſt mountain in the iſland, and may be ſeen diſtinctly 120 miles in extent, when ſailing along the South-weſt coaſt; and, though but 60 miles Eaſt by South from Columbo, has never been viſited by an Engliſh European ſubject. It is ſaid that the ſummit ſupports "a carved ſtone, called an impreſſion of a foot of Buddha, in ſome reſpects ſimilar to thoſe in the kingdoms of Ava and Siam."

The art of huſbandry is but little practiſed, owing to the deficiency of population and the quantity of fruits. There are numerous lakes and rivers; four of the principal of the latter ſpring from Adam's Peak and the adjacent hills; and ſome are navigable for ſmall boats a conſiderable diſtance from the ſea. The harbours are thoſe of Trincomalée and Point de Galle; the former is one of the beſt in the world. The climate is generally more uniform and temperate than in any part of the peninſula, and the heat leſs intenſe than might be expected; the medium on parts of the coaſt is about 81 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, where frequent rains and the land and ſea breezes prevail; but others and the interior are far different, the temperature there often varying, in the courſe of nine hours, from 69 to 99 degrees. This violent change between the day and night produces the jungle or hill fever, after the ſlighteſt expoſure; beſides, denſe fogs ariſe between the mountains, and from the foreſts, where an uniform ſtagnation exiſts for a long time together. Lightning and ſlight earthquakes are frequent, but never

never attended with injurious consequences. The North-east monsoon blows from November to April or May; and from that period the South-west wind prevails. As the island is bisected by a ridge of lofty mountains, the periodical rains fall in torrents on one side, while the other enjoys a perfectly clear atmosphere; and on the change of the wind the case is reversed; with the exception of the setting-in of the monsoons, when the wind rages for a short time with great violence, regular land and sea breezes take place: the latter follows a long calm, and begins about 11 o'clock in the morning; the former commences about 7 in the evening, and gradually ceases at eight in the morning.

There is a peculiarity in the foundation of the soil, which consists of a deep stratum of reddish clay, sand, and ferruginous matter, which the natives call *Calvoor* stone. This, when first removed, is soft, but exposure to the sun renders it hard and brittle, and fit for building; above, is a black mould; and the surface is a white sand. The fertility of the soil produces a vivid and perpetual verdure in the grass. The only considerable cliffs are at Point de Galle and Trincomalée; but the whole of the beach abounds with various species of white coral, which lies in ledges under water. The similarity of the Indian peninsula, and the numerous shoals between that and the island, have induced a general opinion that they were originally joined. Useful fossils, iron ore, mica, plumbago, crystallized pyrites, containing a little copper and quicksilver, are amongst the natural products of Ceylon. The iron ore is very plentiful; and the Candian territories are said to contain gold; but the working of mines, or gathering of dust, is forbid by the King, through motives of policy. Twenty different species of precious stones are found, but no real diamonds; those of the greatest value are the emerald and the cat's eye.

(To be continued.)

84. *A Letter to the Governors, Legislatures, and Proprietors of Plantations, in the* British West India *Islands. By the Right Reverend* Beilby Porteus, *D. D. Bishop of* London. Cadell and Davies. 8vo. 2s. 1808.

THE pious and useful labours of this venerable Prelate are only to terminate with his life. His career has been long and honourable; may it yet be extended, that he may enjoy the complacency arising from his conscious exertions in the cause of Religion and of Virtue! It is observable with respect to the Bishop of London, what does not always happen to those who have written so much, that his productions have all been popular, from the very first Charges that he published in his Episcopal Character to his more extended Works. The reason is, that their object has invariably been the good of the Community; that in his compositions he has always preferred sound sense to fancy, simplicity to ornament.

The thing proposed by this last publication is so amiable, and promises, in its operation, to be so extensively beneficial, that it can only be necessary to mention it, to secure universal approbation. It is, to establish Parochial Schools in the British West India Islands, for the Purpose of bringing-up the Children of Negro Slaves in the Knowledge and Practice of true Religion. That they should receive encouragement from those more immediately concerned, is clearly and forcibly pointed out by the Bishop to be not only their duty, but their real interest. It tends to promote the increase of the Negroes, by restraining that licentiousness which is invariably found to counteract population. The plan proposed for adoption is that so successfully introduced by Dr. Bell at Madras, which is detailed at length in the Appendix to a Letter from Dr. Bell himself to the Bishop of London.

The Writer thus explains his wishes:

"It is, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS IN EVERY PARISH OF THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, one or more in every parish, as the extent of the parish and the number of Negroes in it may require; these schools to be formed on the plan originally sketched out by Dr. Bell, first established by him at Madras, and since transferred by him, in an improved state, to this country, where they are beginning to produce the most salutary effects. The peculiar nature, the super-eminent advantages, and the extensive and beneficial effects, which have been already produced by them, both in the East Indies and in this country, you will find fully explained in the Appendix or Postscript to this Letter. After reading that, which I earnestly recommend to your most serious consideration, you will not, I trust, have any hesitation in applying

ing it to the use of your own Negroes. And if, for the reasons above adduced, you should be of opinion (and I do not see how it is possible for you not to entertain that opinion), that the religious education and instruction of your young Negroes is essentially necessary to restrain them from the most fatal excesses in the indulgence of their sensual appetites; and that such restraint is equally necessary to keep up a constant supply of home-born Slaves for the cultivation of your lands; you will perceive that these important purposes can in no other way be so easily, so effectually, and so expeditiously obtained, as by the adoption of the Schools here proposed.—Assuming then that you are resolved upon the measure, the next consideration is, how are sufficient funds to be provided for carrying it into effect? Now I apprehend that in this there will be very little difficulty, as one great excellence of Dr. Bell's plan is, that it is attended with but a very trifling expence. To defray this expence, I would propose, 1. That a general subscription should be set on foot in this country, which I am persuaded would be an extensive and a liberal one. In my own diocese, and particularly in the opulent cities of London and Westminster, I would exert my utmost influence to promote it, and would myself begin it with the sum of 500l.; and, if the occasion called for it, would at any time be ready to double that sum. 2. I can entertain no doubt but that the British Legislature, which has already manifested so laudable a concern for the *temporal* happiness of the Negroes, will not be indifferent to their *spiritual* welfare, nor refuse their assistance in promoting it, by encouraging the Establishment of these Parochial Schools. 3. *The Society for the Conversion and Religious Instruction and Education of the Negro Slaves in the British West India Islands* (of which I have the honour to be President) have, I think, the power, and would not, I am confident, want the inclination, to contribute some share of their moderate revenue towards forwarding the plan proposed; as one part of their institution is *the education of the young Negroes*; and they are allowed by their charter to send out *schoolmasters* to the islands, as well as missionaries. 4. Lastly, if these funds should not prove sufficient, a very small parochial rate might be raised on the proprietors of lands in every island; to which (as they are to reap all the benefits of the institution, in the increase of their native Negroes, and will consequently save all the enormous sums formerly expended in the importation of fresh Slaves from Africa) they cannot, I think, reasonably object."

The Bishop condescends to state and to reply to the obstacles which may impede the accomplishment of his benevolent proposition; and this he does with great force and effect, and with an eloquence the most impressive; as for example:

"By that very large share which the British Nation and the British Islands have, for several centuries, taken in the importation of Slaves from Africa, many thousands, many millions of innocent, unoffending human beings have been torn from their native land, from every blessing that was valuable, every connexion that was dear to them; have been conveyed, against their will, to a country and to a people unknown to them; and, without any offence or fault of theirs, have been doomed TO PERPETUAL SERVITUDE; a servitude too which at their death they leave (the only inheritance they *have* to leave) entailed upon their latest posterity. These, surely, are sufferings which call for some compensation; and what better, what more proper compensation can there be, than that of communicating to them the blessings of the Gospel, and opening to them the reviving prospect of eternal felicity in another life, since their fate has been so unfortunate in this? This will be an act of kindness, of benevolence, of charity, in its highest and sublimest form, and productive of the most extensive and substantial good. It is a boon which, comparatively speaking, will cost *you* nothing, but to the objects of it will be invaluable. It will be a cordial to their hearts, and a support under their toils; it will soothe their minds with all the consolations of Religion; it will make even servitude itself sit light upon them; and cheer their souls with the hope of eternal freedom and felicity in another world. Instead of lessening their inclination to labour, it will increase their industry, and their desire (in conformity to the commands of the Religion they have embraced) *to please their masters in all things*. It will redouble their attachment to those masters, and bind them down to the performance of all their duties by the strongest ties of affection and gratitude. Nor will *you*, Gentlemen, be without your reward, and that the highest and most gratifying that a human being can receive, the approbation of GOD, and the applause of the whole World. You will have the immortal honour of founding a *new School for Piety and Virtue* in the bosom of the Atlantic Ocean; of erecting a noble Structure of Religion and Morality in the Western World; of exhibiting to mankind the interesting spectacle of a very large

large community of truly *Christian Negroes*; and of leading the way to the salvation of more than 500,000 human beings (immerſed before in the groſſeſt ignorance, ſuperſtition, wickedneſs, and idolatry), with all their countleſs deſcendants, to the end of time."

At the concluſion the Author makes honourable mention of the efforts of the Bible Society, by whom the Holy Scriptures have been diſperſed and circulated from Iceland to the Cape of Good Hope, and Van Diemen's Land, from Hindoſtan and the ſhores of the Caſpian to Buenos Ayres, and the Lakes of North America.

It is with the trueſt ſatisfaction we learn, that ſome of the Proprietors have already expreſſed themſelves ſo favourable to the undertaking as to order the experiment to be immediately made on their own eſtates. It is our ſincere hope that the Biſhop may live to ſee it effectual, which we know will be the only reward he deſires for his continued labours in the vineyard of Chriſtian Charity.

88. *Obſervations on the propoſed Stipendiary Curates' Bill.* Ward, *Printer*, Hinckley.

"THE leading principle of this Bill is juſt, humane, and pious. It is to be lamented that circumſtances do not admit the extenſion of its operation to the moſt numerous claſs of the Parochial Clergy, poor Vicars, and perpetual Curates, who have a much inferior proviſion than is made for their Stipendiary Brethren."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

In our liſt of the works of the late Dr. Gregory, p. 277, we have inadvertently attributed to him "Letters aſtronomical and philoſophical, for the Inſtruction of Britiſh Youth, 1797," 12mo. But that excellent little elementary treatiſe, we ſince perceive, is the work of Mr. Olinthus Gregory (of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich), well known as the author of a Treatiſe on Mechaniſticks, Aſtronomy, &c.; a third edition, much enlarged, has been recently publiſhed.

We are deſired to obſerve, that Mr. Thomas Twining, and not Mr. Twining, was the Author of the Letter to the Chairman of the Eaſt India Company, reviewed laſt month, p. 334.

Mr. MAYNE, author of the Poem of "Glaſgow," has in the preſs, and will publiſh in the courſe of the month, "The Siller Gun," a Poem in four cantos, founded on an antient cuſtom of ſhooting for a ſilver gun, firſt given as a prize to the beſt marksman among the Corporations of Dumfries. The Poem will be illuſtrated by Notes and a Gloſſary.

Mr. RENNY, author of the work intituled "A Demonſtration of the Neceſſity of Free Trade to the Eaſt Indies," has now in the preſs another performance on the State of the Eaſt India Company, which will ſpeedily be publiſhed.

Mr. HAYLEY has nearly finiſhed his Life of Romney, which will doubtleſs be an intereſting work, and tend to make more univerſally known the "eminent Painter" to whom the Muſe of Mr. Hayley has already paid ſo claſſical a tribute of affection.—Mr. Iſaac Peach, one of his Pupils, has lately gained the firſt Prize given by the Engliſh School.

Mr. T. E. WILLIAMS, of Reading, an ingenious Chemiſt, is printing, at his own private preſs, a Catalogue of Britiſh Plants, and particularly pointing out their medical and œconomical uſes.

A Tranſlation of the Satires of Boileau, with ſome Account of his Life and Writings, may ſhortly be expected.

Miſs CARTER's Correſpondence with Miſs TALBOT and Mrs. VESEY will ſoon be publiſhed in two quarto volumes.

Mr. JOHNES has almoſt completed an Engliſh Verſion of Monſtrelet.

The Royal College of Surgeons, on the 9th inſtant, adjudged the Jackſonian prize for 1807 to John Hyslop, Eſq. of Fenchurch-ſtreet, for the beſt Diſſertation "On Diſeaſes of the Eye and its Appendages, and the Treatment of them." The ſame Gentleman obtained the prize from the Royal College in 1805, for the beſt Treatiſe "On Injuries of the Head from External Violence."

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The blunder announced about Sutton Coldfield, in p. 103, is in the word *inhabitants*. That pariſh contained, in 1695, 310 houſes; and in 1721, 360 houſes; and in 1762, 1800 inhabitants. W. P.

A. Z. recommends THE VICAR, p. 99, to make enquiry reſpecting the reform of an abuſe very ſimilar to the one he complains of, which was, a very few years back, brought about in the pariſh of Hampton, Middleſex; where the original endowment, he believes, is now on a footing every way anſwering its inſtitution, and was at the time an individual took up the buſineſs very badly attended to.

We ſhould be ſorry to diſcourage A YOUNG BEGINNER. He may improve in due time.

POEMS
FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE
LITERARY FUND,
AT FREEMASONS' HALL, MAY 3, 1808.

I.—ADDRESS * WRITTEN AND RECITED BY WILLIAM-THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, ESQ.

AS the revolving Sun, and genial showers,
Inleaf the trees, and renovate the flowers;
To plants long torpid vegetation yield,
And cloath in Nature's mantle all the field!
So this auspicious day returns to bless,
Neglected talents pining in distress.
Genius, above the Hypocrite's disguise,
Who scorns by sycophantic arts to rise;
Who ne'er to servile Flattery descends,
To gain a Patron, or promote his ends;
Oft sees his brilliant prospects fade away,
Like glitt'ring ice-drops in the beams of day!
Age steals upon him with augmented care,
Till Death at last relieves him from Despair.

Here letter'd Indigence, Disease and Pain,
May hope relief, nor find that hope is vain,
For the worst evils gifted minds endure,
'Tis yours to mitigate, if not to cure;
And when, restrain'd, you have not to bestow, [woe.
Your hearts in sympathy weep tears of

In ev'ry age, it is the Poet's fate,
To have his worth acknowledg'd when too late—
And who a happier lot can hope to find;
Than Homer, mendicant; or Milton, blind!
Thro' Greece the Prince of Poets begg'd his bread, [head!
And barren Laurels crown'd our Milton's
While Camoens, Lusitania's pride and shame! [through his fame:
Starv'd in that land which lives but
Spenser, whom Great Eliza could commend, [friend,
And all-accomplish'd Sidney † call his
His golden dreams, and fairy visions past,
His Country left to die in want at last.
Urg'd by Distress to write the servile rhyme, [lime!
The Muse of Dryden, nervous and sub-
In Epic Verse had soar'd a loftier height—
But chilling Poverty forbade her flight:
Butler and Otway fill the mournful page,
And Chatterton—the victim of our age.
Thus Nations, to their Ornaments unjust,
Neglect them living, then enshrine their Dust;
Cruel, unwise, capricious in their plan,
They make an Idol, whom they starv'd a Man!

But slighted Genius shall repine no more;
Nor turn disgusted from the Miser's door;
For England's Heir a bright example shows,
Of power and will to mitigate his woes.
Perhaps some praise, some merit may be due,
To that firm Band, that persevering few,
Who to an honourable purpose just,
Will ne'er betray their delegated trust;
In Public Life this points the road to fame,
And well deserves the real Patriot's name.
Name still rever'd! though often misapply'd,
That Traitors fear, and Hypocrites deride!
The Muse, with ardent zeal, invokes thy power,
To warm each bosom, at this awful hour,
When Europe's Tyrant, Europe's strength unites, [Rights;
Against our Monarch, and his People's
Against the Noble Swede, who still remains,
Free from the vile dishonour of his chains.

Britons united may the World withstand!
'Tis only Faction can subdue this land;
There, in the thoughts of all the Good and Wise, [lies!
Our Foe's sole hope, and all our danger
When the winds whistle, and the billows roar,
To drive the lab'ring Vessel on the shore;
Do seamen then in private feuds engage,
And waste their time in enmity and rage?
Do little jealousies the Crew divide,
When Death rides ghastly on the foaming tide! [spire,
When round the Ship the elements con-
To sink in whirlpools, or to whelm in fire?
No——
The Ship in danger, all contention ends,
One common peril makes them common friends;
A gen'rous warmth and emulation glows,
And false ambition cannot make them foes:
Unaw'd by tempests, unsubdu'd by fears,
Through raging seas the watchful Pilot steers;
The Crew united every danger brave,
And the proud Vessel nobly stems the wave!

True Patriots will forego, at such an hour,
The love of Rule, and quenchless Thirst of Power:
For Rival Parties have this truth confess'd,
That England is above all Nations bless'd!
Where can man call, but near the British Throne *, [own?
His House his Castle, and his Mind his
Let us survey each prostrate Country round, [be found?
Where else can Freedom's sacred tree
France drench'd in blood, its shadow sought in vain, [Spain!
Holland 's enslav'd, and trebly shackled

* Being the 12th Anniversary Poem written by Mr. Fitz-Gerald for the Literary Fund.

† Sir Philip Sidney.

* The Author has taken some of the lines that follow from his Appeal to the Spirit of the Land.

The

The gallant Swiss for ever must deplore
Those happy scenes that bless'd their vales before;
While poor Germania, France, in fatal
Seduc'd by Treason, or oppress'd by Power!
And left to plunder'd Italy alone,
Her Scorpion Sceptre, and her Iron Throne!
But could the Corsican this Land subdue,
Their chains are light to those he'd forge for you;
For England's Freedom, Wealth, and
Are the great objects of his deadliest hate.

Then let the Spirit of the Isle appear,
Nerve ev'ry arm, and sharpen ev'ry spear;
Let civil feuds—disgraceful discord!—end,
And ev'ry Briton be Britannia's friend!
To Public Love let private Interests yield,
And Rich and Poor be ready for the field!
In strong fraternal Bands when marshal'd there,
Can any Man of England's cause despair?
If such there be, let fear his tongue withhold,
Nor damp the Patriot ardour of the Bold;
Let him remember, to his lasting shame,
The hour of Danger is the hour of Fame.
Our native freeborn spirit is not broke—
Britons will never bear the Gallic Yoke;
Like abject slaves endure the Tyrant's rod,
Betray their Country, and offend their God!
Perish the thought! for England still shall be
Queen of the Isles! and Empress of the
And though degraded Kingdoms round her fall,
Her fame shall rise superior to them all;
Till Gallia's Tyrant shall with anguish own,
That Freedom makes impregnable her Throne!
There Britons serve the Monarch they revere;
While Nations crouch beneath the Scourge they fear—
Let him then trample on a World of Slaves,
That Land defies him which commands the Waves!

II.—By J. H. Pye, Esq. Poet Laureat.

As from wild Winter's rude tempestuous reign,
The snow-clad mountain, and the dreary plain,
Tempests that o'er the ravag'd forest sweep,
Or swell the foaming surges of the deep;
The swains delighted turn the joyful eye,
Where Zephyr wantons in the vernal sky;
Hail of returning Spring the genial ray,
And bless thy golden reign, ambrosial May:
So from the storms of war, whose thunders hurl'd
Shake, with tremendous peal, th' astonish'd world;
To this blest scene of social love, the sight
Turns with warm sentiments of pure delight;
And the Muse bids the song of battle cease,
To hail the strains of Charity and Peace.
Yet 'mid the din of arms, the battle's tide,
That spread its fatal deluge far and wide,
Did Science mourn her wonted trophies lost,
Her glories tarnish'd, or her progress cross'd?
No—still she flourish'd 'mid the threatening gloom;
Still blush'd her honours with unfading bloom.
Though the dread thunderbolt, with fatal stroke,
Lay prostrate on the earth the giant Oak!
The sacred Laurel, with uninjur'd form,
Spreads her green foliage, and defies the storm.
Yet, not to stoic apathy resign'd,
Does Science view the sorrows of Mankind;
Active and firm her powers around she draws,
Proud to assert her injur'd Country's cause.
Mathesis now her potent arts combines,
Bids the long phalanx stretch its glittering lines;
Teaches the chief to form the hostile plan,
Flame in the rear, or thunder in the van;
Aim 'gainst th' embattled wall the fiery blow,
Or guard the leaguer'd fortress from the foe.
Now through th' extent of Ocean's pathless tide,
Britannia's floating bulwarks knows to guide,
Wafting to certian Victory the brave,
By every shore his briny billows lave.
While History, on her adamantine page,
The lasting record of each passing age,
Blazons in deathless characters his deeds,
In Albion's cause, who conquers, or who bleeds.
And round the victor's brow, or o'er his tomb,
The Muses bid their freshest garlands bloom;
And swelling loud the choral notes of Fame,
So distant ages consecrate his name.
O Science! whether now thy genial beam
Pours o'er enlighten'd worlds its copious stream,
Or, more confin'd, with milder lustre shows
The lenient solace of domestic woes;
Now on a people sheds Truth's sacred ray;
Now charms one vagrant foot to Virtue's way;
Happy thy sons! whose piercing eyes explore
Each deep recess of Nature's bounteous store;
Whether pale Study urge them to reveal
The wondrous scenes her forms minute conceal;
Or with superior zeal, and bolder toil,
Which danger cannot awe, or labour foil,
They trace her giant form, and march sublime
Through each vicissitude of soil and clime;

Following

Following the track, by saints and sages trod,
Through Nature's wonders up to Nature's God;
While Morals, Manners, Truth, Religion, Law,
New light, new strength, from their exertions draw;
Those who unite to mitigate the woes,
Which oft, too oft! the Man of Science knows;
Who on the general weal intent alone,
Seeks public good, regardless of his own;
Shall, while a nation, with approving voice,
Owns of benevolence this happiest choice;
Feel one still voice a purer joy impart,
The silent praises of the conscious heart.

*** Dr. Charles Symmons's very elegant and classical Verses on the same occasion will be inserted in our next.

HYMN,

WRITTEN AT SEA, A FEW YEARS PAST.

THOU God of grandeur! when I view
The wonders of thine hand,
Which spreads thy glories all abroad,
Through air, through sea, and land;

The scene astonishes my soul
And overpowers my mind;
I see that God is every where
All-powerful and kind.

At one volition of thy mind
Nature, and Nature's laws,
Sprung into being, and confess'd
The universal cause.

Nature and Nature's laws still stand
Obedient to thy nod;
And Light itself, which brightens all,
Is but the shade of God.

Here, whilst by winds I 'm toss'd abroad,
O'er Ocean's rough domain;
I'll sing the wonders of thy love,
In joy's unceasing strain.

Surrounded though with various deaths,
Where'er my bark may move,
No deaths I fear; I feel myself
Encircled by thy love.

Let seas, let winds, let raging storms,
Their fury all expand;
I feel secure; for Nature's bed
Is th' hollow of thy hand.

Although on billows' raging heights
My bark is rudely tost;
And, with the wonders of my God,
I 'm in amazement lost;

Yet, let imagination rove,
And search the depths profound;
Thine essence, still pervading all,
Encircles me around.

Although the fathomless Abyss
Excludes all human sight;
Yet Ocean's bed is big with life,
E'en there God beams his light.

Green pastures there are spread abroad,
'Tis there the finny race
Disport and rove; they there are fed,
And there they muse thy praise.

The shelly race there live and grow,
Buried beneath the sand;
'Tis thence their nourishment they draw,
Fed by thy bounteous hand.

The vegetable tribe there thrive,
Firm rooted in the ground;
From thence they rise to life, and spread
Their branches all around.

Short-sighted man! to think that Heaven
Makes him its only care;
Look, all around, above, below,
He 'll find God every where.

Do thou, my soul! then ever praise
This God of wondrous power;
Adore that love which still sustains
Thy every fleeting hour.

And when that *final* hour expires,
Let me, unceasing, rove
In the celestial realms of joy,
There sing thy wondrous love.

To Him, this source of love, my soul,
Thy notes of rapture raise;
Thou 'lt find eternity is short,
Too short to sing his praise.

DORMITOR.

THE NEW FRENCH GRAMMAR ANALYSED.

YE Preceptors, no longer perplex Pupil's senses,
With old systems of *Cases*, *Moods*, *Genders*, and *Tenses*—
Napoleon's *Construction* is now the new book,
On which Master and Pupil should studiously look;
For if they neglect it, in spite of their rules,
Europe's Masters and Scholars will find themselves fools—
Europe's Masters and Scholars will go to their graves,
The dullest of Dunces, the vilest of Slaves!

Napoleon's a *Noun* that can vary his *Case*
With an unprecedented assurance of face—
'Tis *Dative* or *Ablative*, just as he likes—
But *Vocative caret* whenever he strikes.
Altho' in the *Genitive* none have him seen,
Since his fond *Conjugation* with fair Josephine,
Yet few can excel him in arts of *seduction*,
Notwithstanding *this Case* may not suit *his construction*.
In the *Nominative* none can such energy boast,
As many a Potentate knows to his cost!
In the gloomy *Accusative*, too, he displays
A promptness that puzzles, destroys, and dismays.

A lofty *Pronoun*, indoclinable He,
Whose Imperial *I* supersedes Royal *We!*
For *We*, among Kings, consultation implies,
But who dares an absolute Tyrant advise?

An

An *Irregular Verb*, but by few understood,
Save when he is in the *Imperative Mood:*
Then, *presto!* his will must be done in a wink, [strate, or think.
There 's no time left to loiter, remon-
His *Indicative* some new aggression foreshews— [and to foes—
His *Potential* means plunder to friends
His *Subjunctive* denotes turning *Saints* into *Cash*—
His *Optative* aims at these Islands a dash:
But his cloudy *Infinitive* mocks speculation— [*jugation!*
Ambition ne'er form'd such a strange *Con-*
Of *Adverbs* about him still strut a vain crowd, [proud.
Submissive as Spaniels, as Turkey-cocks
Prepositions unnumber'd his mandate can muster, [cluster.
And curious *Conjunctions*, like bees in a
But dull *Interjections* are kept at a distance,
Except on occasions that need their assistance:
They then must take care, as their silence they burst, [leon the First.
That their *Notes* sound the praise of Napo-
Ye Linguists of Britain! then keep a strict watch, [catch.
Lest he in his *Syntax* you napping should
Entrapp'd, all your logic will thenceforth be vain—
Your *Pens* and your *Tongues* he at once will enchain. HAFIZ.

POOR BARLEY CORN.

(From Farley's Bristol Journal.)

THE following beautiful tribute to the genial virtues of our old English beverage, likely soon to be known by *memory* more than *taste*, was written in the days of Charles II. and has probably remained in MS. to this day.

ALE.

When the chill nor-east blows,
And winter tells a heavy tale,
When pyes and daws, and doobes and crowes,
Do sit and curse the frost and snows,
Then give me Ale.
Ale, that the absent battle fights,
And forms the march o' the Swedish drum,
Disputes the Prince's laws and rights,
What 's gone and past tells mortall wights,
And what 's to come.
Ale, that the plowman's heart upleepes,
And equalls it to tyrant's thrones,
That wipes the eye, that ever weeps,
And lulls in soft and easy sleepes
The tyred bones.
Ale, that securely clymes the topps
Of cedars tall and lofty towers,
When giddy grapes and creeping hopps
Are holden up with poles and propps
For lack of powers.
When the Septentrian seas are froze
By Boreas his biteing gale,
To keep unpinch'd the Russian's nose,
And save unrot the Vandal's toes,
O! give them Ale.
Grandchilde to Ceres, Barley's daughter,
Wine's emulous neighbour, if but stale,
Ennobling all the nymphes of water,
And filling each man's heart with laughter,
Hah! give me Ale.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 5.

WHOEVER has stopped at the excellent Inn at Ivy-bridge in Devon, to look at the beauty of the river and the adjoining woods, must grieve that the walks, if they may be so called, are in so rude a state as to take off very much from the pleasure of the views. A Traveller in 1805 had thoughts of proposing to the Master of the Inn to put up a Box, with this inscription:

ONE who the waterfalls of Wales
Has seen, with all its hills and dales,
For the first time sees Ivy-bridge,
Its rocky stream, its woody ridge;
Sees it with pleasure all must feel,
If *Paths* its beauties would reveal;
But grieves that here the roughen'd road,
With dirt and rugged stones bestrew'd,
Forbids *the Fair* to find the way
To scenes which Nature would display.
Ye then, to Ivy-bridge who come,
Nor keep yourselves within the room,
Put but one shilling in this box,
Our landlord will remove the rocks,
Will cut the brambles, drain the bogs,
Which now require our boots or clogs,
And shew the Vale, which, all will own,
Ought to the curious to be shewn.

SONNET

OF COMMISERATION FOR THE PEOPLE OF PORTUGAL.

O FOR a charm to soothe the poignant grief [groan!
Of those that under fell Oppression
O for the power to render them relief,
And overturn Ambition's guilty throne!
Ye hapless Lusitanians! left to moan
Your banish'd Prince, and feel the galling chain
Of Gallic Tyranny, and bear the tone
Of haughty insult, if ye dare complain!
To rescue you from slavery, and from pain, [exert:
That charm would I employ—that pow'r
But ah! the philanthropic wish is vain—
Nothing can now the dreadful doom avert!
That cruel Fate has destin'd you to bear;
And Hope's last gleam is sunk in black despair. HAFIZ.

PROCEEDINGS

Proceedings in the Second Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1808.

House of Lords, *March* 22.

Lord *Auckland*, having reverted to the propriety of devising some means for hearing the Petitioners against the Orders in Council, the Earl of *Buckinghamshire*, with this view, moved to refer the Orders in Council to a Committee of the whole House.

The *Lord Chancellor* objected, on the ground that this was the same motion which had been already negatived, and that notice ought to be given of any intention to renew it.

There were at this time few Members on the Ministerial side of the House.

The Earl of *Westmoreland* rose, and made a long speech, principally on the conduct of the late Administration. Several Noble Lords in the mean time came in, and the Earl of Buckinghamshire at length withdrew his motion.

The Earl of *Lauderdale* brought forward his promised motion on the commercial policy of the Orders in Council. He was wholly at a loss to conceive what benefit could possibly be derived from them. Neutral Trade might ultimately be destroyed, but still our own Commerce must be deeply and seriously injured, if not totally ruined. His Lordship moved a number of Resolutions declaratory of the commercial impolicy of the measure.

In this opinion he was supported by Lords *King*, *Auckland*, *Holland*, and *Grenville*; and opposed by Earl *Bathurst* and Lord *Hawkesbury*; who vindicated the Orders in Council, on the ground that they were rendered necessary on a principle of retaliation.

On the question being put on the first Resolution, it was negatived by a majority of 35, the numbers being—Contents 21, Non-contents 56.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *C. Pole*, after stating the Commission of King William in favour of Greenwich Hospital, and the Clause in the Charter granted by his present Majesty, stipulating that no Officers should be employed about the Hospital, unless they were seafaring men, or men who had been disabled in the service, moved an Address to his Majesty, declaratory of the Stipulations in the Charter, and of the system of deviation from the rule there laid down; and beseeching his Majesty, to order that the Charter should, in future, be acted up to.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* approved of the intention of the Hon. Member, but doubted of the adequacy of the proposition now made to secure the ends in view. He had no objection to the first Resolution, declaratory of the fact; but thought that the specifying the Offices which might be excepted from the general rule, instead of diminishing the utility of the measure proposed, would prevent too great a laxity (as in times past) from taking place. He therefore moved that the Offices of Surveyor, Auditor, Organist, and Brewer, be excepted from the general rule; that with these exceptions no landsmen be competent to hold a situation in Greenwich Hospital; unless, after previous advertisement, no seamen properly qualified should offer; and that an Address be presented to his Majesty, praying him to alter the Charter accordingly. This was unanimously agreed to.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill reviving the Act of the 33d of the King as to the importation of East India Goods into Ireland from any Port except that of London.

On the suggestion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, it was agreed that the evidence of the witnesses as to the Orders in Council should be taken before a Committee of the whole House, rather than before the House itself. The House having gone into this Committee, several witnesses were examined, the House resumed, and the Chairman had leave to sit again.

March 23.

In a Committee of Supply, there were granted for the Barrack Department 579,000*l.* For the same, for arrears of former years, 26,000*l.* Commissariat, 625,000*l.* For sums issued from the Civil List and not made good by Parliament, 27,838*l.*

Col. *Longfield* presented a Petition from Cork against the Orders in Council.—Ordered to lie on the Table.

Farther evidence was adduced in the Petitions against the Orders in Council.

House of Lords, *March* 24.

A motion of the Earl of *Suffolk* for production of certain papers that passed between Mr. Garlicke and his Majesty's Ministers, relating to Denmark, was, after some discussion, negatived without a division. The Orders in Council Bill went through a Committee.

In the Commons, the same day, a petition was presented from E. Cartwright, D. D. praying remuneration for some improvement in the Cotton Spinning Machinery.

Evidence was heard on the Petitions against the Orders in Council, which being concluded so far as the Petitioners are concerned, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on the 29th instant.

House

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March* 25.

On the motion for the third reading of the Orders in Council Bill, a number of Amendments were proposed and negatived. The Bill passed.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Binning* complained of certain Statements in the public prints as to the proceedings of the Sugar Committee; whereas at this moment no Member of that Committee could judge what the ultimate decision might be. If such circumstance again occurred, he should bring it before the House.

The *Attorney-General* brought in a Bill to amend the Act of the 26th of the King, touching informations and indictments filed in England against persons resident in Scotland, &c.; also concerning the transfer of Bail Bonds.

March 28.

Mr. *Bankes* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent, for a time to be limited, the granting of Offices in Reversion.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* suggested certain clauses, which, in his opinion, would remove the objections to the measure.

A number of Members supported Mr. Bankes's idea; and leave was given to bring in the Bill.

On the motion of Mr. *S. Bernard*, a Committee was appointed to consider of the evils arising from Lotteries.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March* 29.

Lord *Holland*, agreeably to notice, called the attention of the House to the line of policy adopted by Ministers, under the Orders in Council, towards Neutral Powers—a term, in fact, which now meant the United States of America. After pointing out the advantages to arise from conciliatory measures towards that country, he showed that those adopted by Ministers utterly forbade this pleasing prospect, and threatened us with a war with that power, from whose increasing prosperity we might otherwise derive the most solid benefits. His Lordship concluded by moving a string of Resolutions on this subject, in which he was supported by Lords *Auckland*, *Darnley*, *Lauderdale*, and *Grenville*; and opposed by Lords *Westmoreland*, *Mulgrave*, and *Hawkesbury*.—On a division, the numbers were, Contents 25, Non-Contents 53.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Folkestone*, after professing himself to have been one of those who originally approved of the expedition against Copenhagen, but whose opinion had been since greatly shaken by the frivolous manner in which Ministers defended their conduct on that occasion, concluded by moving an Address to his Majesty, the principal purport of which was to beseech his Majesty to give directions for keeping the Danish Fleet in such repair as to render its restoration possible, when it could take place consistently with the security of these Kingdoms; and to declare his intention of doing so.

Messrs. *Brand*, *Wilberforce*, *H. Browne*, *Tracy*, *Babington*, *Bathurst*, and Sir *J. Hall*, supported the Address on general principles of justice; while, on the other hand, it was opposed by Messrs. *Thornton*, *Simeon*, *Stevens*, and Sir *T. Turton*, as unnecessary:—On a division, the numbers were—Ayes 44, Noes 105.

March 31.

Lord *A. Hamilton* brought forward his promised motion for compensation to the Nabob of Oude. After pointing out the exactions, privations, frauds, and injustice, practiced on that Prince, his Lordship concluded by moving Resolutions, the purport of which was, that the British Government was bound in honour to reconsider and revise the Treaty of 1801, with the view to arrangement more favourable to the Nabob.

The Resolutions were supported by Messrs. *Martin*, *Thornton*, and *Howorth*; and opposed by Mr. *R. Dundas*, chiefly on the ground that the question had been already decided. The House divided, Ayes 20, Noes 80.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April* 1.

The Duke of *Norfolk* presented the Petition from the Corporation of London against the granting of Offices in Reversion; observing that the Petition had been agreed to unanimously at one of the fullest meetings of the Common Council ever known. Ordered to lie on the table.

In the Commons, the same day, the Sheriff of London presented Petitions against the Vauxhall Bridge Bill, and against the granting of Offices in Reversion.—In a Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* proposed resolutions for taking the Game Duties out of the Stamp Office department, and collecting them along with the Assessed Taxes; and that snipes and woodcocks should in future be considered as Game: also for consolidating the 10 *per cent.* duty on Assessed Taxes imposed in the year 1806 with the rest of the Assessed Taxes, and adding two *per cent.* to the whole, which by dropping the fractional part when low, and taking it when it approached the integer, would produce 107,000*l.* Agreed to.—A variety of sums were voted for the Military Canal and Civil List Expences.

In a Committee on the Petitions against the Orders in Council, Mr. Brougham summed up the evidence in an able and elegant speech of three hours; when the

Chan-

Chancellor of the Exchequer wishing farther evidence, the Chairman obtained leave to sit again.

April 4.

Mr. *C. W. Wynne* moved that the minutes of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Sussex Election Petition, be laid before the House, it being his intention to ground on them a motion for altering the standing order of the House as to the exchanging of lists. In this motion he was supported by Mr. *Tierney*, Lord *Temple*, and Mr. *Ponsonby*; and opposed by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Sir *T. Turton*, Mr. *Graham*, &c. On a division, Ayes 29, Noes 56.

Mr. *Biddulph* moved that Mr. Wharton having been appointed Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, should be excused from farther attendance as a Member of the Committee of Finance; and that the name of the Hon. R. W. Ward be added to that Committee in his stead.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, and Mr. *H. Browne*, opposed the motion; and Mr. *Whitbread* and Mr. *Ponsonby* supported it. On a division the motion was negatived, Ayes 21, Noes 70.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* stated it to be his intention, that not snipes and woodcocks alone, but likewise rabbits out of warren, should be subject to the Game Laws.

House of Lords, *April* 5.

Lord *Redesdale* brought in a Bill for the better preservation of the money arising from the sale of Bankrupts Estates, and for amending the Bankrupt Laws.

On the motion of Lord *Grenville*, the Lord President and the two Senior Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland were directed to deliver in their answers in writing to the Lord Chancellor, to the questions put to them last year, in relation to the proposed Bill for the better administration of justice in Scotland.

April 6.

In a Committee on the Petitions against the Orders in Council, Mr. *Brougham* summed up the evidence in a masterly speech of upwards of two hours. The House having resumed, Lord *Grenville* gave notice of his intention to move on an early day, between the 5th and 10th May, an address to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to revoke the Orders in Council.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Huskisson* stated, that the surplus on the Consolidated Fund for the former year had been 3,500,000*l.* which was thought a great increase. The surplus for the last year, however, was no less than four millions and a half, and the surplus for the quarter now ending exceeded that of the corresponding quarter for the former year by 600,000*l.* He then moved for an account of the surplus of the Consolidated Fund for the year ending 5th April, 1808. Ordered.

Mr. *C. W. Wynne* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better care and maintenance of Pauper and Criminal Lunatics.

House of Lords, *April* 7.

Counsel and evidence were heard for Mr. De Testat against the Jesuit's Bark Prohibition Bill. It appeared that the Petitioner had in his possession 1,000,000 pounds of this article, sufficient for 10 years consumption of this country.

A long discussion, which lasted till two in the morning, then took place on the question for the third reading of the Bill, which was supported by Lords *Bathurst*, *Boringdon*, *Westmorland*, *Mulgrave*, *Redesdale*, *Hawkesbury*, and the *Lord Chancellor*; and opposed by Lords *Erskine*, *Albemarle*, *Lauderdale*, *Holland*, *Grenville*, and *Rosslyn*. On a division the numbers were, Contents 56, Proxies 54—110. Non-Contents 22, Proxies 22—44. Majority 66.

Previous to passing the Bill, Lord *Grenville* moved a clause for indemnifying those who might suffer by the Bill, which was negatived without a division; when the Bill was passed.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Biddulph* and Mr. *Tierney* objected to the Assessed Taxes Bill, on the ground that no New Taxes had been voted, but that this Bill imposed them, while it professed only to be a Bill of Regulation. The Bill was read a second time.

The House went into a Committee on the Bill for preventing the granting of Offices in Reversion, when several Amendments were made.

The Pauper and Criminal Lunatics' Bill was brought in, read a first and second time, committed, reported, and the report ordered to be farther considered on Tuesday the 10th May, and to be printed.

House of Lords, *April* 8.

After a few words from the *Lord Chancellor*, Lords *Grenville*, *Melville*, and *Lauderdale*, the Bill touching the Administration of Justice in Scotland was read a second time, and committed.

A long debate took place on the question for the third reading of the Cotton Wool Prohibition Bill; Lords *Bathurst*, *Redesdale*, and *Hawkesbury*, supported the measure; and Lords *St. John*, *Auckland*, *Lauderdale*, *Darnley*, and *Grenville*, opposed it; when the House divided, Contents 44, Non-contents 13. The Bill passed.

In

In the Commons, the same day, the *Speaker* informed the House, that he had received a Letter from Admiral Stirling, acknowledging the Thanks of that House for the capture of Monte Video.

In a Committee of Supply, a variety of sums were voted; and amongst others, 30,000*l.* for buildings connected with the Naval Asylum, was restricted to 5000*l.*

Mr. *Whitbread* moved an Address to his Majesty, praying that he would order to be laid before the House a copy of the Declaration delivered to his Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, notifying that his Imperial Majesty would instruct his Plenipotentiary, at a General Congress, to endeavour to procure a modification of such regulations in our Maritime Code as might be found to be inconsistent with justice; and likewise of a copy or abstract of a Letter or Dispatch transmitted by his Majesty's Ambassador to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, between June and November, 1807; in so far as the same referred to an expression used on a former night by Lord G. L. Gower,—*Il faut menager l'Angleterre pour le moment.*

Lord *G. L. Gower* resisted the latter part of the motion, but agreed to the former, with the addition of all the accompanying Correspondence.

On this Amendment a debate ensued; the original motion being supported by Messrs. *Windham*, *Herbert*, *Whitbread*, and *Dr. Laurence*; and the Amendment by Messrs. *Canning*, *S. Bourne*, and Sir *T. Turton*. On a division the Amendment was carried—Ayes 114, Noes 50.

House of Lords, *April* 11.

Lord *Grenville* presented a Petition from the body of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, praying to be relieved from the disabilities under which they laboured, and to be admitted to a full participation of the privileges enjoyed by their Protestant fellow-subjects.

The Earl of *Moira*, while he professed himself to have always been a zealous and anxious friend to the object of the Petition, could not forbear regretting that the Petitioners should have come forward at present, after the recent discussion which their case had undergone.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *C. Pole* moved that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to prevent persons who had not served at sea, from holding Offices in the Naval Asylum. This was opposed by Messrs. *Rose*, *Lockhart*, and *Perceval*; and supported by Messrs. *Whitbread*, *Biddulph*, and *Windham*; and was negatived on a division, 46 to 71.

Sir *A. Wellesley* brought in Bills for enforcing the residence of spiritual persons on their benefices, and for erecting churches and building glebe houses in Ireland.

In a Committee of Supply, the usual sums were voted for the service of the year in Ireland.—In a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. *Perceval* moved certain regulations as to Stamps, by which he purposed to raise part of the Ways and Means of the year. He recapitulated the different items of Supply already voted. The interest of the four Millions of Exchequer Bills, and of about eight millions as the Loan for the year, would amount to 750,000*l.* This would be provided for as follows: Short Annuities had fallen in to the amount of 380,000*l*; saving by improvements in the management of the Revenue, 65,000*l*; by the new arrangement in the collection of the assessed taxes, and additions thereto, 125,000*l.*; and by a similar arrangement in the collection of the Stamp duties, he expected that a farther sum might be gained, to the amount of 20,000*l.* These together would make a total of 770,000*l.* which exceeded by 20,000*l.* the sum necessary to cover the interest of the Loan, and of the four millions of Exchequer Bills. The Stamp duties he had to propose consisted of an equalization of the duties on deeds in Scotland, by adopting somewhat of the *ad valorem* principle. Admissions into Offices, also according to their value; an increase on the duty of Indentures of Attornies, Solicitors, Writers to the Signet, &c. An increase of the Duty on feoffments; a small duty on promissory Notes re-issued, principally affecting Country Bank Notes; a duty of one shilling on every Summons from a Master in Chancery; and an equalization of the duties on Conveyances of Land.—The several Resolutions were then agreed to; as was a Resolution, moved by Mr. *Huskisson*, for granting the sum of 726,000*l.* being the amount of the Consolidated Fund for the service of the year.

House of Lords, *April* 12.

The *Duke of Cumberland* presented a Petition from the Corporation of the City of Dublin against the Claims of the Roman Catholics.

After a few words from Lord *Auckland*, who regretted that the question was again brought forward, after it had so recently been disposed of, and from Lord *Holland* in support of the right, and Lord *Hawkesbury* against it, the Petition was laid on the table.

The Reversion Bill being brought up from the Commons, the Earl of *Moira* repeated his objections to it. He admitted that the exercise of the right of granting Reversions was originally improper, but having existed for three hundred years, and so many offices being at present held in reversion, to tie up the hands of his Majesty all at once from the exercise of this right, would be to deprive him entirely, and for many years to come, of the power of rewarding meritorious services.

ANSWER

ANSWER OF SWEDEN TO THE DANISH DECLARATION OF WAR.

The Court of Denmark had made an alliance with France; was prepared to receive French troops in its country; collected transport vessels in its ports; fitted out all its ships in the road to Copenhagen, to cover a French expedition against Sweden, and then issues a declaration of war: Denmark accuses Sweden of being the cause of this rupture, because she did not make her compliments of condolence on the loss of the fleet; because she would not co-operate to avenge that humiliation; and especially because she sought aid from England against such an aggression.—The relations of the King with his neighbouring power were those of a simple peace. There was neither alliance, nor any Convention whatever, which traced out for the two Courts any common course for their political conduct. Therefore, when Sweden, Russia, and Prussia, fought in conjunction against France, Denmark, under the shade of her neutrality, appeared the friend of all. The King witnessing this system, and convinced by some explanations, demanded in the course of the year 1806, of the impossibility of obtaining a change favourable to Sweden, could not entertain a hope that the naval force of Denmark could ever be useful to him; on the contrary, after the Peace of Tilsit he had every reason to fear, that, by the suggestions of Russia and France, it might be turned against him. His Majesty, therefore, thought it proper to preserve a profound silence relative to the events which passed in his vicinity last autumn, leaving to England and futurity to justify them. It is due to truth, however, to declare, that the Court of London did not invite Sweden to take part in this expedition, nor confided it to her till the moment of its being carried into execution; therefore not the least movement was made in Sweden on this occasion; the English fleet arrived and departed without entering into any port of Sweden, and the auxiliary troops, embarked in Pomerania, were restored in virtue of a separate article in the Convention concluded at London, relative to this object, on the 17th of June 1807, when certainly there was as yet no reference to the expedition. The following is the article:

"It is fully understood, that in case unforeseen circumstances should render impracticable the object of this Convention, or that his Britannic Majesty should find it necessary to withdraw the said troops (the German Legion) from Swedish Pomerania, the stipulation of this Convention shall in no manner prevent his Britannic Majesty from giving such orders as he may judge proper with respect to the ulterior disposition of these troops, which are now placed under the orders of his Swedish Majesty."

The Court of London has since fully justified this enterprize, and the experience of every day justifies it. Numerous French armies remained in Lower Saxony and over-awed the North: there were still nations to subjugate, ports to shut, and forces to direct against England: these were to penetrate thither at any rate: they would have acted in any case, and under any pretence that might have offered. At present, it is the expedition against the Danish fleet which is the rallying word of the whole league. What is remarkable is, that the Danish Government, already beset by French troops, overpowered, impelled, and even paid by France, issues a Declaration of War against Sweden, without daring even to name the power which forces it to act. It seeks, with embarrassments, grievances, and reasons, to appear to have had in this determination a will of its own. It cites the remonstrances of Sweden against the arrest of the Swedish mails as vexatious, while in its severity against English correspondence it would not suffer it to pass according to treaty, and declares that it is imperiously obliged to take these measures. It pretends to know the thoughts of the King, and imagines them hostile, though for some months it has concerted an aggression upon Sweden. It pretends to reason on the interests of the country, though it has abandoned its own interests, and even its existence, to a foreign influence. In fine, it reproaches Sweden with having provided for her defence by a subsidiary treaty, though itself is paid for an aggression; and then it pronounces, though indeed with a kind of timidity, the word *mercenary*, which the Government that pays it had probably cruelly dictated to it.

It is proper here to render to his Britannic Majesty the most authentic testimony, that in all his transactions with Sweden he never demanded offensive measures, nor required any thing that was not perfectly compatible with its tranquillity and independence.—The most recent and convincing proof of this is the promptitude with which his Majesty accedes to the proposition of the King for the pacification of the Baltic, by a formal promise not to send thither any ships of war, on conditions useful and honourable to all the North.—Let the Danish Government read in this proposition the complete refutation of the complaints of which the Manifesto against Sweden is composed; and in the moment when it shall return to itself, let it compare the state of things which the King has desired, with that which France and Russia wish.—Let all the allies of France read in this consent of England the difference between the

the connexions which unite the two Courts, and those which enchain them; and let them pronounce on which side is to be found a due regard for particular interests, a just moderation for the general good.—Denmark herself has been, during a long time, the object of his moderation, and did not cease to be so till she became absolutely dangerous. When the North was outraged by the devastation of Lower Saxony, by the oppression of the Hanseatic Towns, what did she to avenge them? Sweden, England, Prussia, and Russia, made war for that object; but no one thought of forcing Denmark to take part in it. She was the ally of Russia then as well as at present. Why did she not embrace her cause? What could she then alledge for her tranquillity, which Sweden cannot now alledge? All this is explained by the single fact, which she endeavours to conceal, that she is at present under the influence of the French Government. Had England followed the principles of this enemy, she would not have waited the moment of her surrender to disarm her; she would have invaded her several years before; she would have guarded her, and all this with a view to the good of the North. Her ancient alliance with Russia is made a pretext for this aggression, though all the world knows it is only defensive, and that it remained suspended during the late wars of Russia, when, perhaps, that power might have claimed it.—The Court of Denmark, in order to justify its proceedings, hesitates not to make all kinds of assertions, dares to defend the injustice of Russia, and betrays a premeditated plot; and all this it does to conceal the chief, nay the only reason, which is, that Denmark is the ally of France. But injustice and falsehood find their end, honour and truth will triumph in their turn. His Majesty, relying on the justice of his cause, hopes, with conscious pride of his reigning over a brave and loyal people, so often tried by dangers, and always held up by the Almighty, that the same providence will vouchsafe to bless his army, and restore to his subjects a safe and honourable peace, to the confusion of his enemies.

Stockholm, March 21.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, April 12. Letter to Admiral Montagu, Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Portsmouth.

Medusa, Dunnore N. W. E. W. 11 leagues, April 4,

Sir, I have this morning captured L'Actif lugger privateer, of Dieppe, of 14 guns. There were two other French lugger privateers in sight at the time, one of which being very near to Leeward of us, I have every reason to expect we should have taken, but that it was necessary to examine four merchant vessels among which the privateers were when we first saw them: one of these, a coasting sloop, we retook; the others had not been boarded by the privateers.—The three privateers left Cherburgh together, yesterday morning: and last night took a coasting sloop, besides the abovementioned, which we have not seen. L'Actif, as appears by her log book, has made but one capture, a collier brig, during her different cruizes in the channel, since her first fit out in the beginning of Dec. last. D. P. Bouverie.

Admiralty-office, April 19. Letter from Capt. Parker, to Vice-adm. Russell.

Stately, off Zealands Odde, March 25.

Sir, It is with much satisfaction I have the honour to acquaint you with the capture and destruction of the Danish ship of the line Prince Christian Frederick, of 74 guns. Proceeding towards the Great Belt, in company with his Majesty's ship Nassau, at two *p. m.* on the 22d inst. we observed a strange sail; and the signal being made to chace at four *p. m.* Greenall on the coast of Jutland bearing N. W. by N. distant 10 miles, we discovered that it was an enemy; and at 5 *p. m.* ascertained the chace to be a Danish ship of the line. I now saw that it was evidently the intention of the Enemy to run his ship on shore; and as the night was approaching he might hope that, in our pursuit of him in the dark, we would have the same fate. This, I have since been assured, was his design. At 45 minutes past seven, *p. m.* Capt. Campbell, in the Nassau, got up with the Enemy, and commenced the action, and in a few minutes after the Stately closed; a running fight was now maintained for a considerable time, the Enemy fighting with great obstinacy, until we succeeded in getting very near and gave some close broadsides, on which he struck about half past nine *p. m.* At this moment the ships were within two cables' length of the shore of Zealand; and before my First Lieutenant, who took possession of the Danish ship, could cut away her anchor, she grounded. Fortunately this ship and the Nassau brought up near to her. During the remaining part of the night we were employed in taking out the prisoners; and at day-light of the 23d it was found impossible to get the captured ship afloat, the wind blowing strong on the shore; and that therefore the only course I could follow was to destroy her. The necessity for doing this, and for placing our own ships out of danger,

ger, soon became apparent, as the Danes were preparing their artillery on the coast; and as our ships were at anchor only two cables' length from the beach, they would have done us great injury. After removing the prisoners and wounded, in doing which we experienced much difficulty from the wind blowing strong, and a good deal of sea running; the Enemy's ship was set on fire in the evening of the 23d, and in a short time blew up. I am happy to say our loss has been small. It is trifling indeed when compared with the Enemy, where the slaughter was great, he having 55 killed, and 88 wounded. We have, however, received considerable damage in our masts and rigging. The Prince Christian Frederick was a very fine ship, copper-bolted, commanded by Capt. Jayson, with a complement of 620 men, and had 576 on-board. I feel much indebted to Capt. Campbell for his zeal and ability in the commencement and during the action, and to the Officers, ship's company, and Royal Marines of his ship. My warmest gratitude and praise is due to the Officers and seamen, and the Officers and privates of Royal Marines of this ship, for their brave and gallant conduct during the action, displaying the cool intrepidity of British seamen. The same spirit animated both ships. I beg leave to recommend in the strongest manner to the patronage of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Mr. David Sloan, my First Lieutenant, to whom I am greatly indebted, not only for his brave and spirited conduct in the action, but also for his unwearied exertion in removing the prisoners and wounded from the Danish ship, and setting her on fire. He possesses, in an eminent degree, every quality requisite to form the officer and seaman. Herewith you will receive a return of the killed and wounded.

Yours, &c. GEO. PARKER.

Killed and Wounded.—Stately. 2 Seamen, 2 Marines, killed; 26 Seamen, 2 Marines, wounded. Total 32.—*Nassau*, 1 Seaman killed; 11 Seamen, 5 Marines, wounded; 1 Seaman missing. Total 17. —Officers wounded. — *Stately.* Lieut. Cole, slightly. Mr. Lemon, Boatswain, severely. Mr. Davis, Master's-mate, slightly.—*Nassau.* Mr. Edward J. Johnson, Volunteer 1st class, slightly. G. P.

[This Gazette also contains a letter transmitted by Adm. Sir E. Pellew, from Capt. Pellew, of his Majesty's ship Psyche, dated off Java, in the East Indies, Sept. 3, 1807, which mentions his having in the end of August, sent the boats into the Bay of Semarary, under Lieut. Kestermann; where they in a most gallant manner took possession of, and towed out from under a heavy fire from the batteries, an armed schooner of 8 guns, and a large merchant brig, which were afterwards destroyed; to afford the ship an opportunity to pursue two armed ships and a brig that had sailed away from the Bay. The two ships were chased and taken, as was also the brig. On being boarded, they proved to be the Resolute armed merchant ship of 700 tons, with a valuable cargo, having on-board the colours and staff of the 23d European battalion in the Dutch service; and the Ceres, a remarkably fine brig in the Dutch Company's service, of 12 guns and 70 men, a month from Batavia, under the convoy of the Scipio corvette, of 24 guns and 150 men; the latter had sustained very considerable damage. They were all got afloat the same night without injury.]

Admiralty-office, April 26. A Letter from Capt. P. Rainier, of the Caroline, states the capture and running on shore of the following Dutch vessels, after a sharp action, in which Lieut. Williams, of the Marines, eight seamen and marines, and four Dutch prisoners who were in the hold, were killed, and 12 seamen wounded.—List of Dutch ships taken and run on shore at Batavia, Oct. 18, by the Caroline. — Zeerop, 14 guns, Capt. Groot, taken. Maria Reygersbergen, Commodore Jager, taken. Phœnix, 36 guns, Capt. Vauderzader, run on shore. Maria Wilhelmina, 6 guns, ditto. William, 20 guns, Capt. Fitters, ditto. Patriot, 18 guns, ditto. Zeeplong, 14 guns, ditto; and seven merchant-ships. — A Letter transmitted by Lord Collingwood from Capt. Searle, of the Grasshopper, dated off Carthagena, states the capture of his Catholic Majesty's brig of war, St. Joseph, of twelve 24-pounders, manned with 99 men, and commanded by Don A. de T. T. de Naviro.

A Letter from Rear-adm. Purvis to Lord Collingwood, and by him transmitted, incloses the following letter:

H. M. ship Alceste, in shore off Cadiz, April 4.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that when at anchor to-day with his Majesty's ship Mercury, and Grasshopper brig, Saint Sebastian's Lighthouse S. E. distance three miles, wind W. S. W. a large convoy of the Enemy was discovered coming close along shore from the Northward, under the protection of about 20 gun-boats and a numerous train of flying-artillery on the beach. At 3 *p. m.* I made the signal to weigh and attack the convoy, and stood directly in for the body of them, then off the town of Rota; at four the Enemy's shot and shells from the gun-boats and batteries going far over us, his Majesty's ships opened their fire, which was kept up with great vivacity until half past six, when we had taken seven of the convoy, and drove a great many others on shore on the surf, compelled the gun-boats to retreat,

retreat, which they did very reluctantly, and not until two of them were destroyed; and actually silenced the batteries at Rota, which latter service was performed by the extraordinary gallantry and good conduct of Capt. Searle, in the Grasshopper, who kept in upon the shoal to the Southward of the town so near as to drive the Enemy from the guns with grape from his 32-pound carronades, and at the same time kept in check a division of gun-boats that had come out from Cadiz to assist the others engaged by the Alceste and Mercury. It was a general cry in both ships, "Only look how nobly the brig behaves!" The situation of our little squadron was rather a critical one, tacking every 15 minutes close on the edge of the shoal, with the wind in, and frequently engaged both sides; in the heat of the action, the First Lieutenant, Allen Stewart, volunteered to board the convoy, if I would give him the boats. I was so struck with the gallantry of the offer, that I could not refrain from granting them, although attended with great risk. He went accompanied with Lieut. Pipon and Lieut. Hawky of the Royal Marines, who most handsomely volunteered to go, as their party were chiefly employed working the ship; Mr. Arscott and Mr. Day, Master's-mates; Messrs. Parker, Adair, Crooker, M'Caul, and M'Lean, midshipmen; they were soon followed by the Mercury's boats, under the command of the First Lieutenant, Wi. O. Pell, accompanied by Lieut. Gordon, and Lieut. Whylock; Mr. Duncain, and Mr. M. R. Cummings, master's mates. The boats, led by Lieut. Stewart, pushed on in the most gallant manner, boarded and brought out seven tartans from under the very muzzles of the enemy's guns, and from under the protection of the barges and pinnaces of the combined fleet, which had, by that time, joined the gun-boats. I was greatly indebted to Lieutenants Hickman and Jervoise, (who both wished to go in the boats) for the spirited and well-directed fire they kept up from the main deck; also to Mr. Westlake, the master, for his great attention to the steering and working the ship; and I have much pleasure in adding, that the other officers, seamen, and marines, behaved with the utmost bravery and coolness. Captains Gordon and Searle (whose gallantry and excellent conduct it might be presumption in an officer of my standing in the service to comment upon) also report upon the great bravery and coolness of their respective officers, seamen, and marines. It is with much pleasure I have to add, the frigates have received no material damage; the Mercury, an anchor shot away, her sails and rigging cut, though not much; our sails and rigging in the same way; but the Grasshopper, I am sorry to say, is a great deal damaged in the Hull, the main-topmasts shot through, shrouds, sails, and running rigging, cut almost to pieces; she had one man mortally wounded, the gunner, and two others, wounded, but not severely. The captured vessels are all loaded on Government account for the arsenal at Cadiz; and I am happy to say, there is a very considerable quantity of valuable ship timber. The zest of this little service was greatly heightened by being performed in the mouth of Cadiz harbour, and in the teeth of eleven sail of the line.

Yours, &c. MURRAY MAXWELL.

A Letter transmitted by Vice-adm. Dacres, from Lieut. Campbell, of his Majesty's schooner Decouverte, dated Blue-hole Bay, St. Domingo, Feb. 8, 1808, states the destruction of one of the enemy's schooners. The Matilda, of Halifax, bound to Jamaica, her prize, was destroyed, not being able to get her off.—Another Letter from Lieut. Campbell, states the capture of La Dorade from St. Domingo, commanded by Mons. Netly, mounting a long 18-pounder, two nines, and 72 men, after an action in which J. Ismay, boatswain's mate, and five seamen, were wounded.

Two letters transmitted by Vice-adm. Dacres, from Capt. Broughton, of the Meleager, states the capture of Le Renard French felucca rigged privateer, armed with one long 6-pounder, a large proportion of muskets, and 47 men, 18 of whom jumped overboard, and swam for the shore; —and of the Antelope, Spanish schooner letter of marque, pierced for 14 guns, but mounting only one long 18-pounder in midships, and four sixes, with a complement of 62 men, from Cadiz; bound to Vera Cruz, laden with dry goods, brandy and wine.

A letter, transmitted by Vice-adm. Dacres, from Capt. Coghlan, of the Elk, states the capture of the French schooner privateer Harlequin, P. Andia commander, in the Caicos Passage, on the 12th February, carrying two carriage guns and a quantity of small arms, having on-board 54 men.

Admiralty-office, May 3. Letter transmitted by Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, K. B. Commander in Chief at the Leeward Islands.

Cerberus, off Marie Galante, March 3.

Sir, I beg to acquaint you of the surrender of the Island of Marie Galante to his Majesty's arms.—Finding the Island afforded a shelter for the enemy's privateers with their captured vessels, and that it interfered considerably with the blockade of Guadaloupe, I considered it expedient to attack it: whereupon I gave Capt. Pigot the command of about 200 seamen and

and marines from the Cerberus, Circe, and Camilla; and, on the 2d inst. we weighed from Petit Terre, and a little after daylight, effected a landing about two miles from the town with little opposition; and, soon after, the Island surrendered at discretion, and the Commandant, with the national military force, are prisoners of war.—I find it a very valuable Island, in the highest state of cultivation, and a large quantity of colonial produce in the stores. I have disembarked the marines, and garrisoned the place, and shall remain with the force under my orders for your further directions.—I herewith inclose Capt. Pigott's letter to me on the occasion (wherein I am happy to observe the high terms in which he speaks of Capt. *Bowen*, and the Officers and men under his command), together with a list of the arms and military stores taken on the Island.

W. Selby.

A Return of Ordnance found in the Island of Marie Galante.

Town of Grand Bourg, 1 6-pounder field-piece.—Fort, 2 24-pounders and 1 6-pounder.—Vieux Fort, 2 18-pounders.—St. Louis, 2 18-pounders.—Le Marechal, 2 24-pounders.—Le Bas, 1 24-pounder.—Cape Esterre, 2 12-pounders.—300 small arms.—100 Barrels of powder in the Grand Magazine. H. Pigott.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

SPAIN.

No longer ago than last Month, (p. 337,) we announced a REVOLUTION by which King Charles the IVth had been deposed, and his Son the Prince of Asturias had assumed the Sovereignty. So unstable, however, are political changes in our times, that we have now to give a brief abstract of popular disturbances at Madrid, and a COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN SPAIN. Buonaparte, it appears, has reversed the late proceedings, and restored the old King to the throne—the Prince of Asturias has resigned his short-lived sovereignty, and the military establishment of Spain has been vested in the hands of Murat. The following communications we extract from the *Moniteur*:

Bayonne, May 6.

"Ever since the events at Aranjuez, the people of Madrid had been in so disturbed a state, that offence was daily given to the French; for two days there had been numerous assemblies, which appeared to have some certain object in view. The cool and prudent part of the French and Spanish saw that a crisis was approaching, and wished to bring the multitude to reason. The Queen of Etruria and Don Francisco wished to go to Bayonne. The Grand Duke of Berg attempted to rescue them. He was surrounded on the 2d, as he was going to the palace, and defended himself long; but was on the point of falling, when ten grenadiers arrived to his relief. At the same moment a second Officer was wounded by another crowd. The great street of Alcala, the Sun Gate, and the great Square, were crowded. The Grand Duke gave the alarm, and flew to his post; and a battallion of the French marched to the Palace, with cannon, where the disturbers had assembled.—A firing took place from two ranks, and in a short time the multitude were dispersed. Gen. Grouchy was ordered to disperse the crowds in the streets of Alcala —30 pieces of cannon with grape shot, and a charge of cavalry, cleared all the streets. Yet the insurgents, though they fled from the streets into the houses, fired from them upon the French soldiers. Generals Guillot and Daubrin broke open the doors, and all who were found with arms in their hands were put to death.—Gen. Damesnel made two charges with cavalry in the square, and had two horses killed under him. The insurgents made for the arsenal, to seize the arms and cannon; they broke in, but Gen. Lefranc arrived in time to save the arms. All who were in the arsenal were put to death. The French Garrison of Madrid were closely engaged in this affair. When the firing of cannon was heard in the camps outside the city, the troops marched immediately.

When the Emperor received the tidings of the above business, he went to King Charles, and met him coming from the Empress's, where he had dined; and on telling him the news, the King said—"I have foreseen this evil—those who set the populace on, think they can restrain them." The King instantly resolved to appoint the Grand Duke of Berg Lieut general of the Kingdom, and at the same time sent Patents to the Council of Castile and War. The King afterwards called the Prince of Asturias to him, and read the Grand Duke of Berg's Letter. He observed to him, that "he now saw the result of his criminal conduct, in flattering the prejudices of the people, and forgetting the sacred respect he owed to the Throne and the lawful Authorities.—Popular commotions were, like fire, easily excited; but it required another mind and another arm than his to extinguish them."

The *Moniteur* likewise gives a very long Letter from King Charles to the Prince of Asturias, dated the 2d May, relative to his conduct; and the following Letter from the Prince of Asturias to the Infant Don Antonio, at Madrid.

"I have

"I have sent the following Letter to my dear Father to-day—' Honoured Father and Lord—In order to give you a proof of my love and obedience, and in fulfilment of your desire, I resign my Crown in favour of your Majesty, wishing you may enjoy it many years! I recommend to your Majesty the persons who have served me since the 19th of March. I rely on your assurances in this respect. I pray to God to preserve you many happy days. I throw myself at the feet of your Royal Majesty the humblest of your sons.

"FERDINAND."

The disturbances which took place at Madrid were preceded by popular insurrections at Toledo, and other parts of Spain; but at the date of the last advices tranquillity was generally restored.

"We are assured, that the King and Queen of Spain, the Queen of Etruria, the Infanta, Don Francisco, and the Prince of the Peace, are expected at the Palace of Fontainbleau by the 20th of this month. The Prince of Asturias will, in about two or three days, arrive at the estate of Valancy, which belongs to his Highness the Grand Elector.

(Moniteur, May 13.)

The Madrid Gazettes lately contained a public order, or requisition, for *great coats* to be provided for the French army in Spain; and an account of the presentation of the Sword of Francis I. to the Grand Duke of Berg, in order to be forwarded by him to Buonaparte; to whom, at his particular request, the new King had ordered it to be presented.—This sword was surrendered by Francis I. King of France, in the famous battle of Pavia, in the reign of the Emperor Charles V. in Spain; and has been kept in due estimation in the royal armoury since the year 1525. Buonaparte, the article states, had intimated that he would "*be pleased in the possession*" of this sword; and his Majesty, "desirous of availing himself of every opportunity to testify to his *intimate Ally*, the Emperor of the French, his *high regard* for his august person, and the *admiration* his *unheard-of deeds* inspire him with, immediately ordered the afore-mentioned sword to be remitted to his Imperial and Royal Majesty."

FRANCE.

The Lady of Gen. Moreau arrived in the city of Bourdeaux from America in December last. No sooner had she set her foot on her native shore, than the servile Municipality put her under arrest. This conduct proved, as these gentlemen had calculated, perfectly agreeable to Buonaparte, who immediately confirmed the arrest. His recent visit to Bourdeaux was considered a favourable opportunity, by the lady, for intreating her release. She accordingly requested an interview, but in vain. His *Imperial* Majesty was inexorable, and she remains in confinement.

In one of the interviews with the merchants at Bourdeaux, Buonaparte informed them, that he did not expect that a Peace with England would take place for near three years. By that time he hoped he should have conquered India; and that event accomplished, he had no doubt of bringing England to terms, and effecting, of consequence, a general Peace.

A letter has been received from France, which states, that during the winter, not fewer than 150 prizes were made by French privateers, and carried into the French ports contiguous to the Channel, on-board of which were found not less than 3000 seamen.

Sixty battalions of marines are to be formed in the French service, who are to serve as the crews of 50 ships of 74 guns, and ten battalions for the flotilla.

Gen. Marmont, who commands the army in Dalmatia, has been created Duke of Ragusa.

The French Government has offered premiums for the culture of sugar and cotton in France. It is ascertained that those articles, as also pepper, were produced in abundance, in the Southern parts of that kingdom, during the 15th and 16th century; and it is contended that the said climates are favourable to their growth.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch papers contain new instances of the severity with which Buonaparte's anti-commercial system is carried into effect. A Decree has been issued by him at Bayonne, subjecting to confiscation all American vessels which had been in England, or were spoken at sea. The reason of the Decree, assigned in the body of the instrument, is this—That the American Government having embargoed all their vessels, and that embargo having been so long in force, any vessel now found at sea, professing to be an American, must be an impostor. This Decree reached Amsterdam on the 28th ult. and appears to have been carried generally into effect, without a moment's loss of time. Several American ships were immediately put under seizure. It is easy to conceive that the distress produced by these measures in Holland must be most grievous; yet the Government displays a style of pomp and magnificence, which would ill accord with the character of the people in the proudest days of their prosperity.

The Stadt-house at Amsterdam, which Louis Buonaparte has lately converted into a Palace, was private property, having been erected by the Magistrates of the place by individual contributions. The intention of converting it to national purposes, without compensating the Proprietors, created so much murmur at Amsterdam,

dam, that the Magistrates found it necessary to prohibit all public conversation on the subject under a severe penalty. This building has been called the Eighth Wonder of the World, and is built on more than thirty thousand trees driven into the ground.

The Hague, which was considered one of the finest towns in Europe, is now nearly deserted, in consequence of the removal of the seat of Government from thence; as it had no trade, and was dependent on the Court, and the different departments of the Administration for support. The cause assigned for the change was, the unhealthiness of the situation. A considerable expence was incurred in the temporary establishment at Utrecht; and King Louis is much blamed for the wantonness of these disbursements, at a period of such general distress. He is otherwise popular.

ITALY.

An earthquake was felt in Italy the beginning of last month. The church of La Tour has been partly destroyed, and at Lucerne scarcely a house is habitable. The famous *hospice* (Monastic hospital) on Mount Cenis felt the shock very strongly.

The Papal troops have been incorporated in the French army, but continue to wear the Roman uniform and cockade. Three of the gates of Rome have been shut up.

Segnior Airolo, the late Doge of Genoa, lately died in that city, and left property to a very considerable amount to the poor.

SWITZERLAND.

Important negotiations are stated to have commenced between the French Executive and the Landamann of Switzerland. The object of them is not mentioned in the German prints, but they probably relate to a new organization and disposition of that Government. It was some time since said, that Berthier was to have the greater part of the Cantons added to his principality of Neufchatel.

GERMANY.

The French have taken an inventory of all description of vessels on the German coast of the Baltic, and hold the proprietors responsible for their production whenever they may be called for.

At Wiemar, Rostock, and most other Northern towns on the Continent, no stranger is allowed to enter until the permission of the French agent, civil or military, has been obtained for his doing so.—Where there are French troops, centinels are placed at the gates charged with this specific duty; in other places, it devolves on the herd of French spies, who are nearly as numerous and as destructive as the locusts of old in Egypt.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Government, on the 1st of April, made considerable reductions in the salaries of the servants of the State. From an annual allowance of 300 dollars, four per cent. were deducted; five per cent. from 400 dollars, six per cent. from 500, and so on to 1000 dollars, from which ten and a half per cent. is abstracted—the deduction increases from hundred to hundred, to 50 per cent. which is the maximum upon salaries of 8000 dollars; so that the Ministers of State, Governors, Officers of the Court, &c. are reduced to half their former allowances.

Berlin, March 14.—Mr. Iffland, Director of the Theatre, and Mr. Jacoby, Inspector of the Stage, who celebrated by a public festival the birth-day of the Queen of Prussia without having previously given notice thereof to General Victor, have been sentenced to two days' confinement in their own houses, for a want of respect to the French Military, who would have been happy to join in the celebration of that festival.—*(Stockholm Gazette of April* 12.)

SWEDEN.

The magnanimous King of Sweden has issued a Proclamation against Prussia, in the same spirit with his State Paper against Denmark, inserted in our page 445.

The proclamation of Gen. Armfeldt, on entering Norway, is one of the least objectionable of its species that we have lately seen. It states, that the Danish Government having declared war against Sweden, the troops of the latter king on enter a province of the former, according to the laws of war. It pledges the character of the Swedish military to the preservation of good discipline. "The peaceful inhabitants of the Towns and Country, if they excite no disturbance, shall enjoy tranquillity, and receive protection."

We have to announce the unpleasant intelligence, that the fortress of Sweabourg, in Finland, has been shamefully given up to the Russians. The King has dismissed Admiral Cronstedt, and all the officers who were accessaries in this affair.

Gottenburg Papers lately contained two official reports from the Swedish army in Finland; by which it appears that the Swedes continued to fall back. The Reports shew, however, that they not only made a most gallant resistance against the immense superiority of the enemy's numbers, but in the last action, fought on the 18th ult. actually defeated them. The retreat is also looked upon as one of the most able that has ever been effected.

DENMARK.

A Danish paper, the *Dagen*, contains the following article, as to the result of the boasted and patriotic exertions of that country in the formation of a marine:

"The new-created Navy of Denmark begins to gain a name, and it shall soon, with bold youthful strength, frowningly face its insulters;—the squadron consists of

of the Louisa Augusta ship of the line, four frigates (late Indiamen), two other armed ships, three brigs, and three large flat gun-boats. The Louisa Augusta, Adjutant-Gen. Krieger, who is appointed Commander in Chief of our flotilla, has gone out of port, and taken a station in the roads.—All the merchant-vessels in this harbour (Copenhagen) have been put in requisition, and numbered; and those from No. 181 to 240, have been directed to apply for a complement of men, in order to fit them for sea, and employ them against the enemy."

RUSSIA.

Letters from Russia state, that the most unremitting industry has been employed to place Cronstadt out of the danger of capture or insult. A number of hulks have been sunk in certain channels in the Gulph of Finland, to prevent the approach of a British squadron. The influence of Caulincourt continues, it is said, undiminished; and the want of certain articles of English manufacture has produced at St. Petersburg, among those who were in the habit of consuming them, no little dissatisfaction.

TURKEY.

It is reported, on the authority of letters said to have been received from the Continent, that the Porte had resolved to declare itself in favour of England. The cause of this determination is stated to be the demand of France, to be allowed to march an army through the Turkish Provinces against the British possessions in India. Couriers, with the intelligence, were sent from Constantinople to Paris and Vienna, where they must have arrived some time.—We are not disposed to place much reliance on this rumour.

ASIA.

Accounts from India, to the middle of January, state, that Runjeit Sing, Sudar of Lahore, while engaged in a petty warfare among the tributaries of those provinces, received an Embassy from the French Agent in Persia, offering assistance in money in stores, and particularly pressing the service of a number of French Officers, some of whom accompanied the Mission. The Sudar replied, that his own resources were adequate to the objects he had in view; that he did not desire to conquer the country, but to collect tribute, after which he meant to return to his own territory; and he dismissed the Embassy, but little satisfied with their reception.

Some of the partisans of the rebellious Zemindar Doondea, in the upper provinces of India, have surrendered to Col. Hawkins, having failed in their attempt to secure a retreat into the hills, and being destitute of stores and provisions. The natives whom they had lately plundered likewise fell on them in their flight, and cut many of them to pieces; others perished for want in the jungles, or fell a prey to the tigers, with which those parts of the country have been much infested.—Doondea's insurrections, which have cost us so many valuable lives, is, we hope, therefore at an end.

One of the Mysore Princes (son of the late Tippoo Saib), is confined in the common gaol of Calcutta, in consequence of the discovery of some traitorous correspondence.

Reductions, to the amount of several rupees, have recently been made in the salaries and establishment of the College at Calcutta.

The French Secretary of Embassy, Lablanche, lately arrived in Paris from Persia, *via* Bagdad and Constantinople, bringing the copy of a Treaty of Commerce and Amity concluded between General Gardanne and the King of Persia:—This treaty revives the intercourse which formerly subsisted, and is stated to create new and important affinities. Several French merchants at Constantinople, &c. have in consequence gone to Persia to form establishments there.—Asker Han, who has been appointed by the Persian Monarch as his Ambassador to Paris, is empowered to deliver and receive ratified copies of the Treaty.—This measure derives increased interest from its connexion with the long-threatened project of transporting a French and Russian army to attack our possessions in India.

A Madras Paper, giving an account of the dreadful hurricane of December last, speak thus of its general effect: "It is impossible to give an accurate or adequate description of the mischief this storm has occasioned; far less can we describe the feelings of individuals who witnessed this work of destruction. Trees are every where torn up by the roots. The houses of the European inhabitants have universally suffered considerable damage; many were unroofed, and some partially blown down. The mud-houses of the natives are in most places swept away, and with many also of their wretched inhabitants. It is apprehended many thousands have perished. Dead bodies of men, women, and children, were found lying in every direction when the storm abated. Of the misery in which the natives are involved, we can give no adequate idea; unless, indeed, the following circumstance which has reached us, of the horrid resolution consequent on despair, in an *individual*, be considered as a proof of the *general* sense in which they view calamities. A native woman, after the storm, raised a pile of wood in a gentleman's coach-house, and, getting underneath it with her child, had the desperate resolution to set fire to it; and thus burnt herself and infant to death."

AMERICA.

AMERICA.

Capt. Sproule, of the Solebay frigate, has brought to the Admiralty Dispatches from Sir Sidney Smith, at Rio Janeiro: he was also, we understand, the bearer of a Commercial Treaty between the British and Portuguese Governments. By this conveyance, Dispatches were received from Rio de Janeiro, of the date of 14th of March. The Prince is endeavouring by every means in his power to evince his gratitude toward those who have followed his fortunes, and manifested an attachment to his person. He has instituted an Order of Knighthood, entitled the "*Order of Fidelity*;" in which his Royal Highness has inrolled the names of his principal adherents. This distinction has also been conferred upon Commodore Moore, the Commander of our Naval force which accompanied his Royal Highness to the Brazils.

His Royal Highness reached Bahia on the 19th January, where he was received by his subjects with the loudest acclamations, and every possible demonstration of joy. The illuminations and fire-works were continued for several days.

The following account of the destruction of Spanish Town, in Trinidad, has been communicated in a letter dated Barbadoes, April 5.—"You will wonder at my letters being dated at this place, after my writing to you from Trinidad. The circumstance that brought me here was this: on the night of the 24th *ult.* a fire broke out at Port D'Espagne, about 11 o'clock, at a chemist's shop; in consequence of which the whole town was burnt to the ground. The greatest part of the inhabitants lost all their property, and were left without provisions, or any of the necessaries which nature requires."

An Antigua paper communicates the following distressing accident:—While the Circe frigate lay in Falmouth Harbour, one of her boats upset; when Lieutenant Howes, a seaman, and a woman, were drowned. Fourteen other persons, officers, seamen, and women, had the good fortune to escape, the accident occurring near the ship. At break of day next morning, a centinel discovered two sharks devouring the bodies of the unfortunate Lieutenant and seaman; when the boats immediately put off, and with difficulty rescued their remains in a state of sad mutilation, from the voracious fish. Those of the unfortunate woman were searched for in vain. The bodies of Lieut. Howes and the seaman have been decently interred.

COUNTRY NEWS.

April 4. A Court Martial was held at Hamoaze, on five mutineers of the Edgar 74, Capt. Macnamara; *viz.* H. Chesterfield, J. Rowlands, G. Scarr, A. Davis, and J. Johnson, for mutinous expressions on the 27th of March last. The Court found them guilty, and passed the following sentence. Chesterfield to receive 700 lashes round the fleet, and to be kept in solitary confinement two years; Rowland 200 lashes; Scarr 500 lashes, and one year's solitary confinement; and Davis and Johnson, 200 lashes each.

April 8. Mary Chandley, convicted of setting fire to her master's house in *Liverpool*, was executed at Lancaster. She was 19 years old, and so ignorant of religious duties as to be unable to repeat the Lord's Prayer. As the executioner was putting the cap over her face, she exclaimed, "O man, I never will forgive you!" and her shrieks were very loud and piercing.

April 9. S. Sutton, an incendiary, and Chapman and Fuller, for shooting at, and wounding Lord Cholmondeley's gamekeeper, were executed at *Norwich*.

April 9. At the late *Lincoln* Assizes, a man named Barnard, was tried on a charge of burglary, but acquitted—the principal evidence against him was M. Sampson, who it since appears was the robber, and who has been committed for trial on the strongest evidence.

April 17. Lieut.-Colonel Sharp, Inspecting officer of the Yeomanry Cavalry in Norfolk, met with an accident last week, in ramming down a charge in a double-barrelled gun; one of the barrels being previously charged, went off, and carried away three fingers of his right hand.

April 22. This evening, a boat belonging to the Leopard at Spithead, on its return from Portsmouth, with several women on-board, upset, nearly opposite *South Sea Castle*, when, owing to the roughness of the sea and violence of the wind, the boats from the different ships were retarded until four women and one man sunk; and, we are sorry to add, that two more women died soon after they were landed.

April 25. The snow was this day so deep upon *Stanmore*, in Westmoreland, as to render it necessary to cut a road through it!

Drayton, May 5. A horrid murder was committed on the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Sledger, of Thaw Farm, two miles from this town, this morning at 2 o'clock. Three robbers broke into the house, and alarmed the family, at the hour stated; and the farmer and his wife were bound together in bed. There was only a maid servant, of the name of Sarah Cullum, in the house, and she fled at the alarm at four o'clock in the morning. Two hours after the servant had escaped, she procured assistance; when the poor old man and woman were found dead, and mangled in a shocking manner. Their ages amounted to 120 years, they were unable to make resistance, and

and the house had been completely plundered. One of the villains worked on the farm, according to the information of the servant; and he has decamped.

May 10. A fire broke out at *Dover* this afternoon, in the warehouse of Messrs. Fector and Co. adjoining the Ordnance storehouses and buildings, through the carelessness of some people employed in coopering some casks of turpentine throwing the snuff of a lighted candle on the floor, which caught some oakum that had been wetted with turpentine: it was prevented blazing for some time by about 120 bags of wool in a loft over where the fire commenced; but the flames having at length reached many casks of turpentine, it burst forth with a fury which nothing could resist. The whole range of warehouses of Messrs. Fector, which fronted the York House, are entirely destroyed, with a very large quantity of prize goods taken from the Danish ships; the Ordnance storehouse at the back of the storekeeper's house is also entirely consumed, and many of the adjoining buildings materially damaged. A Greek ship at the Quay was also damaged. Some of the adjoining buildings were depositories for Congreve's rockets and other combustibles, which could not all be got out; and several explosions took place, the last of which carried away the roof, rafters, and materials of the buildings, and caused great alarm. No further damage was however done, and the fire was got under between eight and nine in the evening. The loss is supposed to exceed 30,000*l.*

May 10. Mr. Sparks, who has a large farm near *Guilford*, had upwards of 800 sheep together, when, being affrighted by a dog, they jumped into an adjoining field, which is on a great descent, and they followed each other over the gap of the hedge so fast, that 123 of them were killed. They were carried into Guilford in waggons.

May 15. A few days ago a man belonging to the Namur, at the *Nore*, fell overboard, and was drowned; every effort was made by the boats of the ship to save him, but without effect. His wife came alongside a few hours after with intent to see him. Her distress can be better imagined than described.

May 16. At *Maidstone*, two children, one three years old, the other a year and a half, were left in a room with a fire while the mother went to market. They were both found on her return burnt in a most shocking manner; the youngest died in a few hours in the greatest agonies, and the eldest, it was supposed, could not recover.

May 18. About ten o'clock this night, as Mr. Humphrey, a wealthy farmer, who resides at Hearn Castle, *Edenbridge*, in Kent, was returning home on horseback from Westerham market, he was stopped, robbed, and shot, by a single footpad, within a short distance of his own residence. He was found by a neighbour, who was following him, about 100 yards off, weltering in his blood, with his head close to the edge of a pond, between seven and eight feet deep, into which, it was supposed, the robber was endeavouring to push him; but hearing somebody approaching him, ran off and made his escape. It being discovered that Mr. Humphrey was not dead, he was conveyed to a public-house near the spot, and a surgeon was sent for. The ball had entered his throat, gone out of his cheek, and had broken his jaw. Unfortunately, Mr. Humphrey had been drinking freely, and had often been heard to say he would not be robbed by one man; and it is supposed he got off his horse when stopped, and resisted, which was the cause of the robber shooting him. He had only 3*l.* in his pockets, and his watch. Mr. H. remains at the public-house, in a very dangerous state.

May 21. "Yesterday, while some men who were employed to dig gravel from a pit on *Penge Common* were at dinner, a cart arrived to fetch some away; and on their return they missed the driver, whom, after some time, they found buried, as they supposed dead, under a quantity which had fallen in. He was conveyed to the Gypsey-house, where he soon recovered sufficiently to ask why they had disturbed him from such a sweet sleep; but had scarcely uttered the last word, when he gave a gasp, and expired. On searching his remains, it was found, that both legs were broken, and his body had received some tremendous bruises.

One of the twelve Engines lately erected at an expence of 2000*l.* each for draining *Spalding*, &c. Commons, was a short time since destroyed by fire. It was insured the day before at the Sun Fire Office.

In the grounds at *Rayzell*, Yorkshire, near the seat of D. Sykes, Esq. an elegant tribute to the memory of Mr. Fox has lately been erected. It consists of a beautifully proportioned funereal urn, made of *Ilythopyra*, after a model of one found in Herculaneum. The urn, on which are inscribed the words—

"Ossa Venerand:
Caroli Jacobi Fox;"

is about two feet high, and is placed on a pedestal four feet and a half high. On the pedestal is the following inscription:

"Hunc tu, Dea, tempore in omni
Omnibus ornatum voluisti excellere rebus."

Domestic Occurrences.

Thursday, April 7.

Early this morning were executed at the Surrey County Gaol, J. Hooper, aged 20, a bricklayer; W. Sadler, 22, ditto; and A. Brace,

A. Brace, twenty-one, a labourer; all convicted for the same offences, in company. W. Shepherd (an accomplice with the above) was admitted an evidence for the Crown. Their scene of action was generally on the roads round Croydon, and their behaviour was brutal to the persons they robbed. Shepherd was sent to Newgate, to take his trial for a highway robbery near Staines; he has since been tried, and capitally convicted; but has been respited during his Majesty's pleasure.

Saturday, April 9.

An inquest was held on the body of a young woman of good appearance, found early yesterday morning hanging on the iron rails of Whitechapel church yard. She remains unknown, but circumstances led the Jury to find a verdict of Lunacy.

Tuesday, May 10.

Between four and five o'clock this morning, a fire was discovered in the house of Mr. Scott, a linen-draper, near St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield. It continued to burn with unabated fury until near nine o'clock; and it was twelve before the flames were entirely subdued.

About eight the same morning a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Lambert, pawnbroker, in Portpool lane, the corner of Tash court. The fire was in the upper part of the house, where the property of a great number of poor people were deposited in pledge for trifling sums; and it is feared many of them will sustain considerable inconvenience by the loss.

Friday, May 20.

This being the day appointed for the Rev. Francis Stone to revoke certain doctrines which he had preached and published (see vol. LXXVI. p. 1046) contradictory of the Established Religion, an immense concourse of people collected in the Court-room of the Consistory Court, Doctors' Commons, and hall adjoining. At half-past 9, Sir William Scott took his seat, and Mr. Stone placed himself at the bar.

Mr. Stone, on being called upon, produced a Paper, which was read, and which he offered as a revocation of the doctrine which had given offence. In substance it was, that he was unaware of having contravened any Act of Parliament relative to religion, but that he had always made the Holy Scriptures the rule of his belief. He confessed, that an early period of his life he had subscribed to the Thirty-nine Articles, and that he had uniformly since supported their spirit.

Sir *John Nicholl* then made a speech of considerable length, wherein he animadverted, in very severe terms on the unaccountable conduct of the Reverend Gentleman, who, instead of apologizing for his error, after the lenient indulgence that had been granted him, still persisted in maintaining his heretical doctrine, under the plausible pretext of a revocation. Sir John begged leave to observe, that he would not by any means wish to force opinions upon a man which he could not conscientiously believe; but, in conformity to his duty, he could not avoid pressing the present prosecution, which was founded upon a very important Act of Parliament. That Act provided, that no person in holy orders should be allowed to preach any doctrine subversive, or contrary to, the Thirty-nine Articles of Belief; and, as an offence against that Statute had been clearly proved against, and admitted by, the defendant, it became his duty, in his official capacity, to pray the sentence which the Act prescribed. The Constitution of the land had left every man the liberty of choosing his own religion; but it had wisely provided against persons professing Dissenting principles participating in the emoluments appropriated to the Ministers of the Established Church.

Dr. *Lawrence* followed on the same side. He observed, that the prosecutors were legally entitled to claim judgment on the last occasion when the Reverend defendant appeared before them; but that the Court, in its extraordinary lenity, was averse to subject the defendant to the penalty prescribed by law to his unpardonable offence. The Court could take no cognizance of the propriety of his tenets: all that was left for it was, to determine whether he had committed the offence wherewith he was charged? With regard to Mr. Stone's assertion, that he was not aware of having preached doctrines contrary to the Act of the 13th of Elizabeth, all that could be said was, that, instead of making suitable atonement for his error, he had actually persevered in, and endeavoured to justify it. The learned Doctor then observed, that it was not his intention to wound the personal feelings of the Reverend Gentleman, but he would furnish him with a piece of advice. The offence whereof he was found guilty subjected him to a forfeiture of his benefice; and, should he repeat his offence, the law of the land sentenced him to three years confinement in any gaol that his Majesty should appoint, and that without the benefit of bail or mainprize. The learned Doctor concluded with praying the sentence of the Court, should the Reverend Defendant not make the revocation suggested.

Mr. *Stone* began by saying, "I conceive the Holy Scriptures to contain all the doctrine and instruction necessary to salvation through faith in Christ Jesus." He then proceeded to state, that the doctrine of the Church of England appeared to him to have no better authority than that of the Church of Rome; they were both erroneous;

roneous; only the Romanist's was the more absurd. They were Pope against Pope, each asserting their own infallibility. The principle of intolerance was common to both. When he was originally ordained a priest, he admitted that the Holy Scriptures were the only rule of his faith, and that he should always apply to them in the conscientious discharge of his duty. To swear a man to preach according to the spirit of the Holy Scriptures, and to make him conform his preaching to the provisions of an Act of Parliament, was a species of ecclesiastical chicanery to which he could not find a parallel.

Sir *John Nicholl* interrupted the Reverend Gentleman, and observed that the Court did not sit to examine the merits of his system of belief, but to determine the question which he had been called to answer. The law determined what he had preached and published to be "error;" and it was for him either to recant it, or submit to the sentence which the law had provided for such an offence.

Sir *William Scott* said, he had heard the defendant with great patience. Instead of a formal recantation, as had been requested of him, he only persisted in his former error. What consolation the Reverend Gentleman would derive from his conduct, he was utterly unable to say.

Mr. *Stone* said, he had fulfilled the oath taken at his ordination; and, if he erred, he was answerable to God, and him alone. He conceived that he had as good right to preach the worship of one God, as the Trinitarians had to preach the Unity of Three Deities in one; or, as many other Sectaries had who preached doctrines different from that acknowledged by the Established Church. At all events, he should conform himself to God's word, and not to any Act of Parliament. He, however, requested the learned Judge would be kind enough to instruct any person, properly qualified, to draw out the form of a recantation, and give him a week to consider of it: he would be happy to sign it, if not contradictory to the dictates of his conscience. He was the more solicitous to retain his living, as he had a wife and seven children unprovided for, and entirely dependent on his support. He felt it a severe trial to throw them on the protection of the Almighty; but he should sooner submit to that, than sacrifice his duty to his Creator.

Sir *William Scott* said, he did not require any formal revocation, in writing, of the doctrines he had preached; but to acknowledge them verbally and openly in Court, and to declare his belief in the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, as established by law.

Mr. *Stone* said, he would not by any means sacrifice his duty to God; nor could he agree to the terms prescribed to him by Sir William Scott, unless with a *salvo* of conscience.

Sir *William Scott* observed, that the law permitted no *salvo* of conscience.

Dr. *Lawrence* begged leave to remark, that neither he, nor his learned Friend who conducted the prosecution, meant or wished to argue the doctrine themselves. This he wished particularly to observe, lest some of the auditors should depart under an impression that they had been hearing a theological argument.

Mr. *Stone* said, that he believed God to be the principal Saviour of the world; and Jesus Christ to be his Agent. God condemned us all to everlasting punishment; but had reversed this judgment through the medium of Jesus Christ.

Sir *William Scott* interrupted him, and said, the only question which he had to determine was, whether Mr. Stone had revoked the errors which he was proved to have preached and published? The statements made by Mr. Stone were unsatisfactory: the justness of his arguments in support of his opinions was not a competent subject for him to judge upon. He thought the indulgence of another week would be productive of no good. If he did not avail himself of the present opportunity of revoking the error, no alternative was left him, but to certify his case to the Diocesan of the Bishoprick to which he belonged, who would pronounce the sentence of the law.

The *Bishop of London*, attended by his Dean, Chancellor, and several Prebends, was then introduced; and the case being reported by Sir William Scott, the Bishop pronounced sentence of degradation against Mr. Stone, according to the forms prescribed by the law, depriving him of the benefice of his living of Cold Norton in Essex.

Immediately after sentence was pronounced, Mr. Stone lifted up his eyes towards Heaven, and exclaimed—"God's will be done," and retired.

Tuesday, May 31.

Buonaparte has had the following return made to him of the number of the Jews in all the different parts of the habitable globe; viz. in the Turkish Empire, 1,000,000; in Persia, China, India, on the East and West of the Ganges, 300,000; and in the West of Europe, Africa, and America, 1,700,000: making, in the aggregate, a population of *three millions!*

The late arrival of the East India fleet has entirely destroyed the small hopes that were entertained of the safety of the Skelton Castle, which sailed from England in the summer of 1806, and was seen for the last time in the middle of December that year.

P. 366. William Northey, esq. was the last of his antient family, who have resided in Church-street, Epsom, nearly the whole of their lives. He was a magistrate in the commission of the peace for the county of Surrey; and an old and warm friend of the late Joseph Shaw, esq. and who for each other always shewed the highest respect. He has left by his will the whole of his estates to be sold, and of which there are several: the valuable farm held by William Neal, of Cheam, with the hare-warren adjoining, belonged to him; he was likewise lord of the manors of Cheam, Ewell, and Cuddington. He was rigid in the extreme in enforcing the Game Laws to their full extent; and was the sole dread of all people called Poachers, and destroyers of game of every description; for, if an information was brought against any one on the Game Laws, he well knew his doom would be nothing less than the full penalty, and he generally would come prepared accordingly; but in the higher sphere of life he was a man beloved and courted by a circle of friends, for the firmness of his friendship and courteous behaviour, and will by them be sincerely lamented. He cared little what the World said of his decisions; and having, besides, to encounter, in his professional life, with reverse opinions and little prejudices, he did not come to that promotion which, in so many years, in some instances, his conduct entitled him to expect. In the youthful part of his life he spent much of his time in hunting, being a diversion he was particularly fond of; and in the year 1778 swam through by the river Mole at Leatherhead, at that memorably long chace called the Godalming Hunt, the animal being taken in the river at Godalming, and was as singular a thing as any in the Annals of Sporting, and as long and hazardous a hunt. His hounds were supposed to be at this time the best pack in the country. Of late years he has lived more retired, chiefly by himself, keeping but little company; though, in the course of last year, he dined at the Annual Hunting Feast, at the sign of the Harrow, at Cheam, in as harmonious spirits as he had been in for many years past. His illness was very short, being taken ill only a few weeks before he died. He was interred in the church-yard of Epsom, in the family-vault. J. E.

P. 373. Henry Gally Knight, esq. had walked out in the afternoon; and was soon after found by one of his labourers dead, having, it is supposed, expired in a fit of apoplexy.

Ibid. Admiral Rainier has left property to the amount of nearly 250,000l.; and, after providing amply for his near relations, has made the following bequest: "I bequeath one tenth part of my personal property to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, towards the reduction of the National Debt, in acknowledgment of the generous bounty of the National Establishment of the Royal Navy, in which I have acquired the principal part of the fortune I now have, which has exceeded my merit and pretensions."

Ibid. The account of the Coroner's Inquest on Mr. B. Goldsmid has been made public; from which it appears that on the morning of the 11th of April he hung himself with the cord that was suspended from the tester of his bed, for the purpose of enabling him to turn himself round in his fits of the gout, with which he had been much afflicted. It being proved that he had laboured under great depression of spirits, the Jury found a verdict of Lunacy.—His Will was opened by his brothers, Messrs. A. and E. Goldsmid, who are appointed executors. To his widow he has bequeathed 5000l. in cash; the interest of 25,000l. for her life, which sum is to be invested in the Three per Cent. Consols.; 300l. per annum for the maintenance of each of his seven children; the use of his mansion at Roehampton, together with the estate annexed to it, until the eldest son attains the age of 25 years. He has also left her all his jewels, plate, wines, carriages, horses, live and dead stock, growing crops, &c. Mrs. G. is also allowed the privilege of disposing by will to the amount of 5000l. If she, at any time, chooses to quit Roehampton for another residence, a farther sum of 250l. per annum is bequeathed her. To each of his two daughters he has left 7500l. besides 1000l. to be paid each on the day of her marriage. To his nieces he has bequeathed 500l. each; to his brothers and other relations he has left small legacies, as a token of his remembrance. He has remembered the London Hospital, and several other charitable institutions. To his eldest son he has left a legacy of 4000l.; and he is also to share in the residue of his property with his four brothers; a moiety of which is to be paid them at the age of 21, and the other when they have attained their 25th year. His stewards, the children's tutor, and all the domesticks, have been kindly remembered by him. His Will was made in the year 1798; but the codicil, which specifies most of the legacies, was added two years ago.

P. 374, col. 2, l. 43, for "Mr." r. "Mrs."

Births.

LATELY, in York-street, the lady of the Hon. Edward John Turnour, youngest

youngeſt ſon of the late Earl of Winterton, a ſon.

In Queen Anne-ſtreet Weſt, Lady Caroline Barham, a ſon.

At Thorp-hall, near Louth, co. Lincoln, the wife of the Rev. William Chaplin, a ſon.

In Charles-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, Lady Sophia Bligh, a ſon.

April 27. In Charles-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, the wife of William Cavendiſh, eſq. M. P. a ſon and heir.

The lady of the Hon. and Rev. William Capel, a daughter.

29. At Louth, co. Lincoln, the wife of the Rev. T. H. C. Orme, a ſon.

May 1. The wife of Iſaac Goldſmid, eſq. of Spital-ſquare, a ſon.

5. The wife of John Chaworth, eſq. of Anneſley park, co. Nottingham, a ſon.

At the poor-houſe, in Stoke-upon-Trent, Hannah Bourne, a deformed dwarf, meaſuring only 25 inches in height, was, after a very tedious and difficult labour, ſafely delivered of a female child of the ordinary ſize, meaſuring 21 inches and a half, being only three inches and a half ſhorter than the mother. The child was in every reſpect perfect, but ſtill born: the mother, contrary to expectation, is likely to do well. This very ſingular inſtance furniſhes the medical world with an extraordinary caſe, that will throw ſome additional light on the obſtetric art.

9. In Sackville-ſtreet, the wife of Herbert Jenner, eſq. LL. D. a daughter.

At Portſmouth, the wife of Thomas Mottley, eſq. a daughter.

At Exmouth, the Hon. Mrs. Holland (wife of the Rev. Dr. H. rector of Poynings, Suſſex, and daughter of Lord Erſkine), a daughter.

11. At Guernſey, the wife of Capt. A. C. Beaumont, of the 44th Foot, a dau.

12. The wife of J. H. Strachey, eſq. of Harley-place, a ſon.

13. In Portman-ſquare, the Marchioneſs of Winchester, a ſtill-born child.

At Howick, co. Northumberland, the Counteſs Grey, a ſon.

14. The wife of Thomas Bonnor, eſq. of Cleveland-court, St. James's-place, a da.

20. In Park-row, Briſtol, the lady of Major Sir William Walter Yeo, bart. of the firſt Somerſet Militia, a ſon.

The Hon. Mrs. Bagot, a ſon.

At her houſe in Spring-gardens, Lady Fitzharris, a ſon.

21. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the lady of the Judge Advocate, a ſon.

At Willingham, the wife of Capt. Powell, of Hurdcott-houſe, Wilts, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, in the Eaſt Indies, George Siddons, eſq. ſon of Mrs. S. to Miſs Fonhill, daughter of Judge F.

May 1. At Clairville, the ſeat of the lady's father, Charles John Peſhall, eſq. captain in the 88th Foot, and eldeſt ſon of Sir John P. bart. to Letitia, eldeſt dau. of Rd. Martin, eſq. M.P. for co. Galway.

2. Count De Perrin, of the French Emigrant Nobleſſe, to Miſs Mattiſon, of Beggin-grange, co. York.

3. At Hampton-lodge, Surrey, by ſpecial licence, Sir Nelſon Rycroft, bart. to Miſs Margaret Mandeville.

At Rockingham, co. Northampton, John Henry Palmer, eſq. ſecond ſon of Sir John P. bart. of Carlton, to the Hon. Mary Grace Watſon, eldeſt dau. of the late Ld. Sondes.

4. At Hagley, co. Worceſter, by ſpecial licence, the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, to the Hon. Caroline Anne Lyttleton, daughter of Lord L.

5. Capt. Hawtayne, R.N. to Elizabeth, ſecond daughter of the late George Griffin Stoneſtreet, eſq. of Clapham, Surrey.

6. At Bath, the Rev. William Hooper, rector of Carlton-cum-Cherrington, co. Bedford, to Jane, you. dau. of the Rev. Simon Adams, late of Laudon-grange, Bucks.

7. In Pall Mall, by ſpecial licence, Sir John De Burgh, bart. of Caſtle Connell, in Ireland, to Eliza, daughter of the late John Hall, eſq. formerly in the Army, and M. P. of the Iriſh Parliament.

9. At Hayes, in Kent, Major Pilkington, to Miſs Gibbs, da. of the Attorney-general.

At St. James's church, Lieut.-col. Byng, of the 3d Foot-guards, to the ſecond dau. of Sir Walter James, niece to Earl Camden.

13. Richard Ahmuty, eſq. of Old Windſor lodge, to Miſs Barker, daughter of Richard B. eſq. of Golden-ſquare.

14. By ſpecial licence, at Crediton, Vice-admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, K. B. of Wear, Devon, to Suſannah Catharine, ſecond daughter of Dr. William Buller, late Biſhop of Exeter.

15. At Belvidere-houſe, co. Down, Ireland, Joſeph Huddart, eſq. ſon of Capt. H. late in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Eliza Durham, daughter of Andrew D. eſq. of that place.

17. At Clapham, Surrey, the Rev. J. W. Baugh, chancellor of Briſtol, to Charlotte, ſecond daughter of George Hibbert, eſq.; and, at the ſame time, Samuel Hibbert, eſq. to Caroline, third daughter of the ſaid George Hibbert, eſq.

19. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, M. Nickſon, eſq. to Miſs S. A. Manton.

20. At St. Mary-la-Bonne, by ſpecial licence, Ld. Viſcount Primroſe, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Roſeberry, to Harriet, 2d daugh. of the Hon. Bartholomew Bouverie.

21. At Bath, John Eardley Wilmot, eſq. only ſon of John W. eſq. of Bruce caſtle, and grandſon of the late Lord Chief Juſtice W. to Elizabeth Emma, fourth daughter of —— Parry, M.D. of the Circus, Bath.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

1807. *Oct.* 11. AT Sea, on board the Royal George East Indiaman, Mr. Mathews, one of the officers of that ship. He was shot through the head, in a duel with Lieut. J. M. Robinson, of the 14th Foot, and expired immediately.

1808. *March* 6. At Anderston, near Blandford, Dorset, James Foster Knight, esq. universally known and respected in his native county, as well as in various parts of the kingdom, where his professional abilities, as a land surveyor, engaged and well repaid the confidence of many of the first rank. Few persons, in his situation in life, stood higher in the general opinion than this amiable man, whose virtues will be long and tenderly cherished by his relatives and friends. J. B.

12. Of a fit, as it is supposed, in bed, John David Jenkin, shoe-maker, of Pontgarreg, in the parish of Llandyssyl, Cardiganshire. He was a remarkable instance of the improvement natural genius is capable of, by application, without the assistance of education. He became a master of the English language, so far as to understand the Divines, Historians, and Politicians of the age, though he could neither ask nor answer the shortest questions in conversation in that language.

23. On her passage from Barbados, Mrs. Bedford, widow of John B. esq. late judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty at Barbados.

31. At Rotterdam, Mrs. Collings, wife of William C. esq. of that city, and third daughter of the late James Smith, esq. of Hammersmith, Middlesex.

April ..... At Stonehouse, near Plymouth, after many years lingering illness, aged 25, Miss Isabella Langton, daughter of the Countess of Rothes; beautiful, accomplished, and amiable in disposition.

At Plymouth dock, aged 26, Mr. Alexander Rowe, surgeon, second son of Mr. George R. of Portsea.

At Norwich, Mrs. Lens, mother of Mr. Serjeant L.

At Melchet park-farm, co. Wilts, Mrs. Wolff, wife of James Weston W. esq. only son of Sir Jacob W. bart. of Mellysont abbey, co. Somerset.

At Leominster, Miss Smith, a maiden lady, aged 74, whose mother is now living in that town, aged 95, in perfect health.

At Cheshunt, Herts, Martha, relict of James Clyde, esq. late one of the principal officers of Portsmouth dock-yard.

Aged 63, the Right Hon. Lady Frances Radcliffe, sister of the Earl of Carlisle, and widow of John Radcliffe, esq. of Hitchin priory, Herts, formerly M. P. for the borough of St. Alban's, who died, without issue, Dec. 21, 1783, with whom she was buried in the chancel of Hitchin church. By her death a jointure of 2000l. per annum is said to devolve to Æmilius Henry Delmé Radcliffe, esq. who now represents the family.

In the workhouse of St. Nicholas, Durham, aged 100, Anne Angus.

Suddenly, in the prime of life, and apparently in perfect health and good spirits, Mr. Henry Rutherford, of Bees-bank, co. Durham, farmer.

At Dunse, aged 15, Miss Aitchison, dau. of Mr. A. of Renton Barns. She was at a dancing-school; and after having led a minuet, sat down, complained of a severe giddiness in her head, and expired.

Mrs. Stevens, of Market Overton, Rutland. She was well as usual, engaged in her household affairs, when she dropped down, and expired without uttering a syllable.—Thomas Kettle, a labourer in the same parish, also died after a few minutes' sudden indisposition.

At Beverley, co. York, very suddenly, while shutting up his shop, aged 55, Mr. S. Metcalf, schoolmaster and shopkeeper.

On the arrival of part of the 95th Foot to embark at Harwich, two of the officers, Capt. Grant and Lieut. Layton, having had a dispute, proceeded to a small distance from the town to settle it; when, after firing twice, Capt. Grant was wounded in the spine, and instantly expired.

At Scupholm, near Louth, co. Lincoln, aged 61, Mr. Samuel Patchett, grazier.

At Gainsborough, aged 65, Mr. Matthew Moody, lately of Stockwith, ship-builder.

Rev. Mr. Ray, of Shotwick, near Chester.

Rev. W. Collins, rector of Slapton, co. Bucks, and curate of Coggs and Hailey, near Witney.

At Nuneaton, Mr. Thomas Birch, eldest son of the Rev. Mr. B. of Rugby.

The wife of Stephen Bailey, of Higham. On returning from his labour, he found her suspended from an iron hook over the fire; all her cloaths in a blaze, and she burnt in a most shocking manner. He had given her money to pay some debts, which having applied to other purposes, it is supposed she took the fatal resolution of thus destroying herself.

At Coaxey, near Wells, a young man named Pridden, by trade a carpenter. Having occasion to go to a blacksmith's shop on business, some irritating language took place between him and the blacksmith's apprentice, and the carpenter struck him; when the lad immediately thrust a piece of red hot iron into the carpenter's side, and killed him on the spot. Verdict, Manslaughter.

At Hammersmith, in his 85th year, John Rice, esq.; a character miserable and penurious. Mr. R. was born in Westminster; and having received a musical education, he resolved to try his fortune in America. He sailed for New York, where he settled, and got an appointment

as

as an organiſt. In this ſituation, denying himſelf the common neceſſaries of life, he accumulated a conſiderable ſum of money, and returned to England. His habit was that of the moſt indigent beggar; and ſo deplorably miſerable were his garb and appearance, that he was turned out of two lodgings he took. At length he obtained a room at a glazier's ſhop, near Marſham-ſtreet, where he was taken ill. He requeſted he might be decently cloathed, and conveyed to Mr. Boyce, at Hammerſmith, whoſe father he ſaid was his moſt intimate acquaintance. He was accordingly taken to the houſe of Mr. B. where he ſurvived only a few days. After his death his will was opened, by which it appeared that he had bequeathed 20,000l. to Mr. Boyce, and 10,000l. to the Biſhop of New York; to Mr. Boyce's ſervant he left 250l. for the kindneſs ſhe had ſhewn him, in affording him ſome temporary relief, when he called on her maſter, ſoon after his return to England. His viſits, however, were not encouraged by Mr. B. his appearance indicating the moſt abject diſtreſs and miſery. When at his lodgings he ſlept on a heap of rags, in which were ſecreted a quantity of foreign gold and ſilver coins, to the amount of 290l. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood in which he lived frequently gave him alms, which he accepted with the greateſt eagerneſs. He is ſaid to have died worth forty thouſand pounds!

At his hotel in Albemarle-ſtreet, Piccadilly, Mr. Gordon.

Mr. G. Fairley, of Lloyd's coffee-houſe.

April 1. Aged 58, Mr. Thomas Cooling, maſter of the Green Dragon inn at Lincoln.

In Welbeck-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, the widow of William Southwell, eſq. late of Frampton, co. Glouceſter.

Mr. Richard Skidmore, of Briſtol.

2. Of a decline, in her 15th year, Suſannah Frances, daughter of the Rev. T. Jones, of Hill-houſe, near Wickwar, niece to the late Mrs. Schutz, of Shotover-houſe, co. Oxford, and great niece to Mary late Counteſs of Catherlogh.

Advanced in age, Rev. Lewis Hoffman, many years vicar of Streatley, Berks.

Aged 33, Anne, wife of Mr. James Merriſhaw, late of Barnack, near Stamford, leaving nine children.

This evening, Samuel Gaſkin, an old man, who travelled the country, ſelling garters, pins, needles, tin-ware, and other things, aſked permiſſion to ſleep on the ſtraw, in a barn at Iſfield, near Lewes, in Suſſex, ſaying, he had juſt eaten a hearty meal, over a fire he made by the river ſide, but that he was tired, and wanted to go to ſleep. Permiſſion being granted, he retired to the barn; and on being called to, ſome time after, by a labourer, who occupies a contiguous cottage, anſwered, he was very warm, and quite comfortable. On the following morning he was, however, found to be very ill, and died about noon. The poor old man was well known to ſeveral in the neighbourhood, and was very fond of reading, as appeared by the little library that was found in his baſket, amongſt his articles of merchandize, conſiſting of the following books, viz. the Holy Bible; the New Teſtament; a Common Prayer, of an excellent impreſſion, and in good preſervation; A Companion for the Aged, who are diſabled from attending the Public Service of God; and an Eſſay on the Holy Sacrament.

This day an Inqueſt was taken at the Half-way Houſe at Newington, on the body of Maria-Matilda Perfect, who was killed the preceding day. It appeared, that the deceaſed was imprudently walking upon the leaded roof of her aunt's houſe, in Bowyer's-buildings, in that neighbourhood, with a child in her arms, and fell through a trap-door into a loft 15 feet from the ſurface. The child was unhurt; but the poor girl died upon the ſpot.

3. In Highbury-place, Iſlington, Nathan Baſevi, eſq. late of Billiter-ſquare.

In the prime of life, Mrs. Rhoades, wife of Mr. R. of Portman-ſtreet, Portman-ſq.

In Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, in his 89th year, René Brand, eſq.

—— Fiſher, a labouring man, in the neigbourhood of Aſh park, Herts, the ſeat of Sir J. N. Colleton, bart. He had aſcended to the top of his cottage, in order to do ſomething to the chimney; when the tiles giving way, he fell to the ground, and was killed on the ſpot.

At Brighthelmſtone, after thirty years well ſpent in the ſervice of his Country, R. Henderſon, eſq. late phyſician to his Majeſty's Forces.

At Thetford, Norfolk, aged 76, Mrs. Elizabeth Mackenzie, mother of the Rev. J. S. M. of that place.

4. Charlotte, daughter of B. Armſtrong, eſq. of Bath; being the third child he has loſt within three weeks.

In her 35th year, Mrs. Briſtow, wife of Samuel B. eſq. and ſixth daughter of John Joſ. Bacon, eſq. of Douglas, Iſle of Man.

Thomas Gould, eſq. one of the benchers and late treaſurer of the Middle Temple, and the only ſurviving brother of the late Judge Gould. His corpſe was interred in the Benchers vault in the Temple church.

Rev. J. Deighton, upwards of 40 years curate of Batley, near Leeds.

5. Rev. Edward Brearey, rector of Middleton-on-the-Wolds, co. York.

At Epſworth, co. Lincoln, of which he had been curate 45 years, aged 69, the Rev. Joſhua Gibſon.

At

At York, aged 54, Mr. Edward Bennington, one of the lay-choriſters of the cathedral there, and the oldeſt member of the church, he having been firſt admitted as a ſinging-boy at ten years of age. He was well known and juſtly admired for his fine tenor-baſs voice. In early life he was a protegée of the late Precentor and Poet, Mr. Maſon, who entertained a high ſenſe of his ſuperior talents as a ſinger. In him the Church of York is deprived of the main prop and pillar of its choir; and the lovers of cathedral muſick in that city feel the loſs of talents ably exerted in the nobleſt part of Divine Service. He had many opportunities, in the courſe of his life, of bettering his fortune by a removal to other cathedrals; but his veneration for St. Peter's of York always inclined him to remain a denizen of that much and far-famed minſter.

Mr. Macormick, a farrier, at Witcham, in the Iſle of Ely. Returning home from Newmarket, accompanied by a friend, he met a carriage belonging to the Rev. Mr. Fiſher, of Soham, near the bridge at Ely. Mr. M. riding at a great rate, and being mounted on a young horſe, the animal endeavoured to croſs the road; in doing which, notwithſtanding every effort of the coachman, who pulled up immediately, he came in contact with the pole of the carriage, which ſtruck Mr. M. on the right ſide, and broke two of his ribs. He expired in a few minutes, leaving a wife, eight ſmall children, and a father.

6. In an advanced age, Mr. Goulding, of Stainton, near Lincoln, farmer and grazier. He was in perfect health a few minutes before his death.

Aged 71, Ferdinand Huddleſton, eſq. of Sawſton-hall, co. Cambridge.

7. At Harwich, aged 76, Charles Cox, eſq.; who had ſeveral times ſerved the office of mayor of that borough, and was formerly agent to his Majeſty's packets ſtationed there.

At Lower Tooting, Surrey, James Strachan, eſq. one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-houſe.

Nearly ſuddenly, at his father's houſe at Holloway, co. Middleſex, aged nine years, William-Richard, eldeſt ſon of William Venning, eſq.

This day, during the height of the late flood, John Jennings, near 70 years of age, coachman to Thomas Buſh, eſq. of Bradford, co. York, went, in a brewing-cooler, to ſave ſome garden-chairs, the garden being flooded to a conſiderable height, and was carried into the midſt of the ſtream; when he leaped from the cooler, thinking he might alight in the garden; but failed in his attempt, and was forced with much violence againſt a willow-tree, whence he was, after ſome time, taken up quite dead.

Shipwrecked at ſea, by the ſtranding of the ſhip Agatha, of Lubeck, in a ſtorm, not far from Memel, Lord Royſton, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Hardwicke, who would have been 24 years old had he lived till the 7th of May, and promiſed to become an honour to his Houſe. He left Ireland about two years ago for the Continent, accompanied by two ſervants, both of whom periſhed with him. This amiable and accompliſhed young Nobleman had not been above four years from this country; and not one of thoſe by whom he was accompanied on his departure has ſurvived him. His tutor, private ſecretary, and ſteward, all died a natural death ſome time ſince; and his other attendants, together with the companions of his tour, ſunk with him into the watery grave. His Lordſhip had twice, ſince he went to the Continent, narrowly eſcaped being drowned. In the courſe of laſt Winter he went down in a ſledge, and was reſcued by a Mr. Poole, who took him out of the ice by the hair of his head, for which Mr. P. was handſomely rewarded by Ld. Hardwicke. By his Lordſhip's death, the reverſionary intereſt of the Earl of Hardwicke's family in the patent-place of Clerk of the Common Pleas in the Court of Exchequer in Ireland is reduced to the two lives of his Lordſhip and his ſon, the Hon. Ch. Yorke. There were on-board 19 paſſengers, of whom three were children and ſix were ſervants; and there were nine belonging to the veſſel. The following were waſhed overboard and drowned: Lord Royſton and two ſervants; Col. Pollen and one ſervant; D. T. Barclay, from Peterſburg; —— Renny, from Riga; —— Becker, from Hamburgh; and one ſervant, one nurſe, and five of the ſhip's crew. Mr. Focke, of Hamburgh, and one ſervant-maid, died on-board the veſſel during the night of the 7th and 8th. Of thoſe who were brought on-board, and who likewiſe died, were one ſailor and the youngeſt child of Mrs. Barris. The others who were reſcued were, the lady of Col. Pollen; Mr. Holliday, from Peterſburg; Mrs. Barris, with two children; M. Pereira, who was ſent by the Portugueſe Charge des Affaires from Peterſburg to Portugal, and who died the next day, in conſequence of his extraordinary exertions; the captain of the veſſel and ſervant, and two ſailors; in all, ten ſouls.—Col. Pollen, aforeſaid, was the only ſon of the Rev. Geo. P. of Little Bookham in Surrey. He was in the 33d year of his age; and, poſſeſſing a fine and vigorous underſtanding, highly improved by education, and by his very extenſive and intereſting travels, there is no doubt, if he had returned to his native country (as he was attempting to do when this dreadful accident put a period

to

to all his hopes), but he would have proved a diſtinguiſhed ornament of it. His fortune would have been large, and his abilities and his experience would have amply qualified him for a ſeat in Parliament. In 1796, on his coming of age, he oppoſed the intereſt of the Duke of Norfolk, for the repreſentation of the populous borough of Leominſter, which he carried by a majority of *one*. He afterwards raiſed a regiment of Fencibles at his own expence, for the ſervice of Government, and attended with it on its being ordered to Halifax, in Nova Scotia; but for ſeveral years he has been conſtantly travelling on the Continent. At St. Peterſburg he married one of the daughters of Sir Charles Gaſcoigne (ſiſter to the Counteſs of Haddington, now married to Mr. Dalrymple), who was with him when the wreck took place, but who was happily ſaved.

8. At Shaftesbury, greatly reſpected, the well-known Bobby Levy; whoſe honeſty and punctuality in the execution of commiſſions entruſted to him, and his ſpeed and great ſtrength, were probably not to be equaled. He was never remembered to ſet a price on his journeys, but left it entirely to the generoſity of his employers; with whatever was given him he was always contented; and was never known to be intoxicated. As he had no relations, thoſe who knew him may be pleaſed to hear that he was properly taken care of in his ſhort illneſs.

Elizabeth, infant daughter of the Rev. J. S. Sawbridge, of Stretton-upon-Dunſmore, co. Warwick.

9. As three boys, one of the name of Crowhurſt, and two of Simmons, were gathering limps from the rocks near Bexhill, Suſſex, the ſea flowed round them, which they did not perceive till too late to regain the ſhore, and the whole three were drowned; the ſecond inſtance of the kind that has occurred within a few weeks.

At Cottenham, co. Northampton, Mrs. Bolton, fourth wife of Henry B. eſq.; to whom ſhe had been married but eleven months; and, but a few days before her death, was delivered of a fine daughter.

At Haunchwood-houſe, near Nuneaton colliery, co. Warwick, in his 64th year, Alexander Donald, eſq. of the city of Glaſgow, formerly one of its magiſtrates, and many years an eminent American merchant in London. His remains were interred at Chilvers Coton church.

10. In his 47th year, Joſeph Winter, eſq. of Belgrave, co. Leiceſter, ſon of the late Lieut.-col. W. of the Artillery; of urbane manners, ſocial diſpoſition, and great liberality to the poor.

Mr. Knox, ſchoolmaſter, of Whitſome, in Scotland. He had been at Swinton on that day, in good health, with ſome other teachers, on parochial buſineſs; and in going home, it is ſuppoſed, felt himſelf unwell; for, when found, he was in a ſitting poſture on the road ſide, quite dead.

Found hanging in an old elm-tree near the river at Wakeham, John Bare. The cauſe aſſigned for the act is the apprehenſion and dread he felt in conſequence of having been detected ſtealing a piece of beef, which the extreme diſtreſs of his large family (a wife and ſeven children) had tempted him to ſeize. He had for ſome time been unable to get any work.

11. Mr. William Briſtow, of the Freemaſons Arms inn at Lincoln. He had for ſome time betrayed ſymptoms of derangement, and was found dead in a drain near Lincoln race-courſe.

Mr. Samuel Poſton, of the Rummer tavern at Briſtol.

Aged 71, William Platel, eſq. of Peterborough, formerly of Coſſimbazar, Bengal.

At Edinburgh, much regretted, Mr. Jo. Hallion, of the Theatre Royal there.

12. After a few hours illneſs, Mr. Thomas Jenny, of Barton, co. Lincoln.

At Barton-upon-Humber, Mr. Jn. Hall, farmer and grazier. He was purſuing his vocation in perfect health, and in the act of following his ſheep, when he fell down and inſtantly expired.

In Queen-ſquare, Briſtol, Elizabeth, widow of the late John Langley, eſq. of Perſhore, in Worceſterſhire.

At his houſe on Dodworth green, near Barnſley, William Garlick, eſq.

At the houſe of William Hyatt, eſq. at Lane-end, co. Stafford, aged 80, Mrs. Jane Hyatt, his aunt. Being totally blind, and left alone in the parlour, her cloaths, by ſome means, caught fire; and before her alarming ſituation was perceived, or aſſiſtance could be procured, ſhe was ſo much ſcorched as to ſurvive but a few hours.

At Whatley, near Frome, co. Somerſet, Farmer William Truman, who had nearly completed his 104th year. He uſed to relate, particularly, the circumſtance of his weeding corn at the time of the total eclipſe in 1715, when the darkneſs obliged him and his companions to leave the field. About three years ſince, his memory became impaired as to many of the ſucceeding events of his life; at the ſame time his eyes began to fail him; but he retained the uſe of all his limbs till within a few weeks of his death; and continued to milk ſome of his cows till within the laſt two years. Through his long life he poſſeſſed and maintained the character of an induſtrious and honeſt man.

A robbery, attended with ſuch violence as to occaſion the death of the perſon attacked, was committed this evening between Bram common, Wilts, and Romney. Mr. Satchell, a traveller to a whole-

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ſale houſe in Oxford-ſtreet, had dined at Saliſbury, in company with two other perſons, to whom it was known he had caſh and notes about him. He was attacked at duſk by two men, ſuppoſed to have been thoſe he was in company with, who demanded his money. Mr. S. reſiſted the attack, which cauſed his death in two days, from the bruiſes he had received about the head with a bludgeon. The villains eſcaped with a booty of 30l.

W. Duncan, eſq. of Brunſwick-ſquare. While ſitting in his chair, in good health, reading a news-paper, he fell back, and expired immediately.

At Moira-houſe, Dublin, in her 76th year, Elizabeth Counteſs-dowager of Moira, and Baroneſs Hungerford in her own right, being heireſs to her brother, Francis, the late Earl of Huntingdon; by whoſe death, without iſſue, ſhe ſucceeded to the eight antient baronies of Haſtings, Hungerford, Botreaux, Molines, Moels, Peverell, Newmarch, and De Homat. At the age of 20 ſhe became the third wife of the late Earl of Moira, and mother to his two daughters, the late Counteſs of Mountcaſhel and Lady Catherine Henry. The Counteſs had a numerous family, of whom now ſurvive Anne Counteſs of Ayleſbury; Francis Earl of Moira; Selina Counteſs of Granard; and Lady Charlotte Rawdon. Some years ago Moira-houſe was the favourite ſeat of taſte and ſplendour. The firſt fancy-ball in Ireland was given by the late Counteſs, who had rooms fitted up in the Turkiſh ſtyle, at great expence, for the occaſion. In her the ingenious Artiſt and diſtreſſed Merit always found a moſt liberal patroneſs; and her great income was ſpent in acts of charity and unbounded liberality, that will make her Ladyſhip's death an irreparable loſs to the poor of Dublin, as well as to thoſe who daily participated of her ſplendid board. A lady of the moſt uncommon endowments herſelf, virtue and genius were always paſſports to her table. The Earl of Moira will receive a conſiderable addition to his fortune by this event. Her remains were removed to Caſtle Forbes, to be interred in the vault belonging to the Earl of Granard, her Ladyſhip's ſon-in-law. The prominent feature in her life, benevolence, was ſtrikingly conſpicuous in the awful moments of diſſolution. She ordered, almoſt with her laſt breath, that her funeral expences ſhould be limited as much as poſſible, and that the money ſo ſaved ſhould be expended in charitable purpoſes. The coffin was covered with crimſon velvet, richly mounted. Her grandſon, Joſeph Henry, eſq. the Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's, and the Counteſs's own Chaplain, were among the gentlemen who attended.

13. At Diſs, in Norfolk, aged 71, of a cancerous complaint, under which ſhe had been for a conſiderable time a patient ſufferer, Mrs. Deborah Keller, widow of the Rev. Frederick Keller, M. A. formerly of Jeſus college, Cambridge (who died Aug. 29, 1785), ſucceſſively vicar of King's Langley, and St. Peter's St. Alban's, and rector of Kelſhall, Herts; at which laſt-mentioned place ſhe was buried, with her huſband and only daughter.

At Bromeſberrow, co. Glouceſter, aged 58, Annabella-Chriſtiana, widow of Robert Gorges Dobyns Yate, eſq. and only ſiſter to the late Sir John Honywood, bart. M. P. for Canterbury, and to William H. eſq. M. P. for the county of Kent.

In his 27th year, Mr. John Haſkins, butler of Pembroke college, Oxford.

In his 63d year, Mr. Richard Maw, of Haxey, near Epworth, co. Lincoln.

14. At Turley, near Bath, Richard Attwood, eſq.; a truly pious, upright, and benevolent man.

In the Sheriff's priſon, Dublin, after a long confinement for a bill of coſts of 5l. Robert M'Gregor, tailor. This truly unfortunate man worked at his trade all the Winter, on the cold flags, in the moſt lamentable ſituation, endeavouring to ſupport a wife and helpleſs family, until rendered incapable by the diſeaſe which occaſioned his death, and which was cauſed by the wretchedneſs of his ſtate in priſon, and the want of common neceſſaries.

15. In her 21ſt year, at her father's houſe, Miſs Mary-Anne Hill, daughter of Mr. Peter H. of Gerrans. She went to bed the preceding night apparently in perfect health; was taken ill about half paſt two, and died at four, the enſuing morning.

In Great Cumberland-place, Mary-la-Bonne, after a few days illneſs, of an inflammation of the lungs, Miſs Tapps, only daughter of Sir George J. T. bart. of Hinton Admiral, Hants.

In Grenville-ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare, Mrs. Skynner, relict of the Rev. John S. late of Eaſton, near Stamford, co. Linc.

16. Found drowned in the Baſin in Hyde park, Elizabeth, wife of William Smith, a watchman in Mary-la-Bonne pariſh. Extreme poverty is ſuppoſed, by her ſiſter and thoſe who knew her, and gave evidence before the Coroner, to have been the cauſe.

——— Bevan, a butcher, and his wife. Returning from Chepſtow market, with a horſe and cart, in going over Undy bridge, they fell into the water, and were drowned. It is ſuppoſed they had fallen aſleep, through fatigue, and the horſe, being left to itſelf, had overturned the cart, under which the bodies were found. The woman was far advanced in pregnancy; and they have left four infants, two of whom are twins, 14 months old.

Mrs.

Mrs. Rawnſley, wife of Mr. R. of Bourn, co. Lincoln. Her death was occaſioned by a mortification, which enſued from breaking her leg, in alighting from her horſe, after a ride, on the 9th inſtant.

At Drayton lodge, near Norwich, the Hon. Mrs. Fitzroy, wife of the Hon. Col. F.

Mrs. Huxtable, late of the Swan tavern at Briſtol.

17. At Hill, near Southampton, Miſs Catharine Brownlow Bertie, ſecond daughter of Rear-admiral B. late of Colſterworth, co. Lincoln. Though ſhe had long been in a declining way, her death was at laſt very ſudden and unexpected.

Mr. J. Linton, keeper of the George inn at Cambridge. While converſing with a friend in the ſtreet, he was ſeized with an apoplectic fit, and died in a few hours.

Suddenly, Mr. Griffin, a riding-maſter, of Briſtol.

18. Mr. John Chaddock, accomptant, in Counter-ſlip, Briſtol.

At Clifton, Mrs. Barker, wife of Samuel B. eſq. of Barnby moor, co. Nottingham, and youngeſt dau. of the late Rev. Brownlow Toller, of Billingborough, co. Lincoln.

At St. Alban's, in his 76th year, Mr. Timothy Fiſher, late linen-draper to the King, at Holborn bridge, but had given up his buſineſs to his ſon ſeveral years ſince.

The wife of W. G. Althorpe, eſq. of Clewer, Surrey; who, with her ſon and two daughters, had returned home from a viſit at half paſt 11 o'clock; when the former went into her bed-room, leaving her family in the drawing-room. The ſhrieks of the mother alarmed her children, who, on running up ſtairs, found her garments had caught fire, and were literally reduced to tinder. Surgical aid was adminiſtered as ſpeedily as poſſible; but the unfortunate lady died in 3 hours.

In Upper Seymour-ſtreet, aged 52, Cha. Mitchell, eſq. late of Jamaica.

In Antigua-ſtreet, Edinburgh, Mr. Jas. Brown, ſtay-maker. He was perfectly in health an hour before he died.

In Glaſgow, Miſs Margaret Rae. She has bequeathed 130l. to the Merchants' Houſe; 50l. to the Royal Infirmary; and 10l. to the poor.

19. At Whitehall, co. Hereford, Mrs. Pople, wife of Thomas P. eſq.

At Sunderland, aged 21, Miſs Margaret Noble; whoſe death was awfully ſudden. She was at a merry-making; and, while in high health and ſpirits, dropped down upon the floor in the midſt of the dance, and inſtantly expired.

20. In his 42d year, Benjamin Burton, eſq. of Walcot, near Stamford, co. Lincoln. Some months ago Mr. B. fractured his ſkull by a fall from his horſe while hunting. He had, however, nearly recovered from a moſt painful illneſs, the conſequence of the accident, when venturing too ardently in purſuit of his favourite amuſement, he brought on a brain-fever, which terminated his life in a few days.

In her 17th year, of a deep decline, Mary-Catherine, youngeſt daughter of the late Capt. Withinberry, of Briſtol; being his ſecond daughter who has died nearly at the ſame age, and of the ſame complaint.

At Skipwith-hall, near York, in his 70th year, Robert Hudſon, eſq.

21. Aged 18, John Sanderſon, of the Academy at Aberford. This promiſing youth, while in the act of leaping over a rail, fell down, and died immediately.

At Biggleſwade, in the prime of life, George Herbert, eſq. banker and merchant there, and a proprietor of the Old Stamford coach.

Miſs Charlotte Sparrow, ſixth daughter of the late James S. eſq. of Buxton.

Burnt to death, in the abſence of his mother, a child about two years of age, named Richards, of Orange-ſtreet, Briſtol. He had been ſome time unwell, and was left ſitting in a chair by the fire, from which ſome ſticks fell, and communicated to his cloaths.

22. Suddenly, in London, advanced in age, the Rev. Mr. Knight, many years one of the officiating-miniſters of the Tabernacles of London and Briſtol.

Suddenly, aged 47, Mr. Aſhby, common-brewer, and maſter of the Wheel public-houſe at Goſberton, co. Lincoln.

At Dover, in her 84th year, Mrs. Teale, relict of the late James T. eſq. and the laſt ſurviving daughter of the late Dr. Blomer, prebendary of Canterbury.

In his 18th year, Walter, ſon of Capt. John Gardner, of Culver-ſtreet, Briſtol.

In Sloane-ſtreet, James Bruce, eſq. lieutenant-governor of Dominica.

At his houſe, near Dean's-yard, Weſtminſter, Mr. Hull, the Actor. He was in the 80th year of his age; and had been ſo long a member of the Theatrical Community, that he had become the Father of the Stage. He was originally in the medical profeſſion, and among thoſe who knew him long was generally ſtyled Dr. Hull. He was a good ſcholar, and poſſeſſed literary talents, which he frequently exerciſed, many years ago, with credit to his character. His compoſitions were invariably intended to promote the intereſts of virtue, and excite the benevolent affections. But what muſt for ever render his name dear to the Friends of Humanity, and particularly the Theatrical World, he was the founder of that Inſtitution which provides ſubſiſtence for decayed Actors and Actreſſes, when they are no longer qualified for the duties of their profeſſion. If this inſtitution had been properly ſupported by the Proprietors of the Theatres

and

and the principal Performers, it would have been much more profperous than it has been, and would, of courfe, have afforded a more comfortable fupport for thofe who are not in general much difpofed to provide for the decline of life, who often delight the Publick, but of whom the Publick think little when the power of delighting is at an end. To the honour of the immortal Garrick, whofe character was often ftandered by the imputation of avarice, though he was always ready to affift diftrefs, that great Actor conftantly performed for the benefit of the Theatrical Fund, till he found it neceffary to retire wholly from the Stage. Mr. H. wrote a tragedy upon the fubject of "Fair Rofamond," whofe ftory will always be diftinguifhed in the Annals of this Country. If there were no touches of fublime poefy in this work, it was marked with good fenfe and natural feeling; the characters were judicioufly contrafted, and the fable was properly conducted. He dedicated the play to the memory of Shenftone the Poet, of whofe friendfhip he was reafonably proud, and of whom he had an original portrait, which he held in high veneration. Mr. H. loft a very amiable wife a few years ago, who had formerly been his pupil. Their affection for each other never fuffered any abatement through a long intercourfe; and their attention to each other was the evident refult of refpect and eftem, as well as of regard and duty. Upon the whole, it may be fairly faid, that while he was highly refpectable in the theatrical calling, no man ever acted his part upon the ftage of life with more uniform propriety, or left that ftate with more approbation from thofe who had witneffed his conduct, and knew the merits of his character. His remains were interred at St. Margaret's, Weftminfter, attended to the grave by a numerous and refpectable train of his Brethren of the Sock and Buffkin.

23. Aged 77, Mr. W. Lee, of Finchley, Middlefex; who died in the fame bed in which he was born, and was never known, even for one night, to fleep in any other.

In the Weft Bow, Edinburgh, aged 100, W. Rofs, a Chelfea penfioner.

At Long Afhton, aged 86, Mr. Pardoe.

Of a decline, in his 22d year, Jofeph, fon of Mr. Jofeph Gill, clothier, Brown's-hill, co. Glouceftcr.

David Handley, frame-work-knitter, in Poplar Place, Nottingham; who had been drinking, on the 19th, at the Ball, or White Cow public-houfe, in Carter-gate, and was there feized with a violent illnefs, of which he languifhed until this day, and then expired. The deceafed was poffeffed with the belief, through the whole of his fufferings, that French flies had been put into his ale, by fome of the company at the public-houfe. His body was opened, and it appeared in evidence, that the ftomach and bowels were in fuch a ftate of inflammation as to have caufed his death, and to have been occafioned by his having fwallowed fome highly ftimulating acrid fubftance. After a very long inveftigation, the Jury found a verdict of Manflaughter againft fome perfon or perfons unknown. We cannot too feverely cenfure and deprecate the wantonnefs of the agent in this fatal tranfaction, the melancholy refult of which, we truft, will operate as a prevention to the repetition of this abominable act of mifchief.

24. At Stoke Newington, aged 74, Mrs. Brander, relict of the late Alexander B. efq. of Lower Thames-ftreet.

Of pulmonary confumption, Hefter, youngeft daughter of the Rev. G. Swayne, rector of Dyrham, and vicar of Pucklechurch, co. Glouceftcr.

Mr. John Cherry, auctioneer, of Briftol. Found dead in his bed, to which he had retired in good health, Mr. Jofeph Fearon, of Englifh-ftreet, Carlifle.—Alfo, Mr. William Bilfon, of Cofby, co. Leicefter.

At Pinchbeck, Mrs. Wheldale, wife of Mr. W. of Spalding, co. Lincoln.

25. Henry Hemfley, efq. of Hans-place.

26. Found floating in the water, below the locks, in the parifh of Weflon, near Bath, Jofeph Lockyer; who, fome time fince, excited public attention, from having been difcovered in a wood, where, according to his own ftatement, he had been 20 days without food.

In her 78d year, Mrs. Ingram, of Camden place, Bath, relict of J. I. efq. of Lond.

At Edmonton, Jane, fecond daughter of Jofeph Dorin, efq.

In Portland-place, Mrs. Baftard, wife of John Pollexfen B. efq. M. P. for Devon.

Mrs. Fofs, the truly valuable wife of Edward-Smith Fofs, efq. of Eflex-ftreet, Strand; and one of the daughters of the late Dr. Rofe, of Chifwick.

Mr. Hardham, a grazier, of Huntingdon, was found dead on the turnpike road at day-break. He had left the Hay-market, in London, the preceding afternoon on horfeback, to go, as he faid, about 20 miles towards home; and was found lying by the fide of the foot-path, with a deep wound on the fide of the head, which had occafioned his death. His pocket-book contained country bills to fome amount, and fome gold and filver.

At Iflington, Mrs. Alice Pope. From the teftimony of Hannah Sculthorpe, fervant to the deceafed, and that of a furgeon, it appeared that fhe was old and infirm; and that it was moft likely that fhe had loft her life by an apoplectic fit.

—— Warner,

—— Warner, was found hanging to the top of his bedſtead, in a garret near Peter's-lane, St. John's-ſtreet. He was a very old man, a chimney-ſweeper; had been a pauper in the workhouſe, was turned out for drunkenneſs; and ſhortly after committed this raſh act. He had been on board a man-of-war in the American War; was wounded in the head; had his ſkull trepanned; and was apt to be ſometimes delirious.

27. In Queen Anne-ſtreet Weſt, Lady Peyton, widow of the late, and mother of the preſent Sir H. P. bart.

In Scotland-yard, W. Lowndes, eſq. of Cheſham; of whom farther particulars ſhall be given in a future Magazine.

Rev. John Jordan, of Dumpledale, co. Pembroke. While in the act of ſhaving himſelf, he fell down and expired.

Mr. Chriſtopher Tabor, Exciſe-ſurveyor, of Briſtol.

At Goſport, Mr. William Gibſon, ſen.

George Greenwell, a young man who reſided in Northumberland-court, Charing-croſs, nearly ſevered his head from his body. The inſtruments of deſtruction, two razors, were found near him. He has left a wife and a young family. Report ſtates, that he was the offspring of a Nobleman of high rank, and was in the Royal Navy.

Aged 94, Mrs. Danaldſon, of Belfaſt.

28. At Highgate, Middleſex, aged 71, the Rev. Chriſtopher Scott, many years rector of Pagleſham, Eſſex.

In her 83d year, and in the full poſſeſſion of all her faculties, Mrs. Anne Ord, of Queen Anne-ſtreet Weſt.

In Sloane-ſtreet, aged 16, Elizabeth, youngeſt daughter of the late Rev. James Newton, of Old Cleeve, Somerſet.

In Millbank-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, aged 73, James Turner, eſq. inventor of the patent and improved yellow, and well known in the literary world.

In his 23d year, Samuel, eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. Markland, of Leiceſter.

A Coroner's Inqueſt was held at Maldon, Eſſex, on the body of Lieut. Dundas, of the 43d Regiment, lying in the barracks in that town; when it appeared from the evidence before the Jury, that the deceaſed, accompanied by Capt. Lloyd, Lieut. Hopkins, of the ſame Regiment, and Lieut. Williams, of the 10th Dragoons, ſet off from the meſs-room about two o'clock in the morning, with a candle and lanthorn, for the purpoſe of bathing in the ſalt water; when Lieut. Dundas was unhappily drowned.

30. After a lingering affliction, aged 70, James Pulham, eſq. mayor of the borough of Harwich.—John Hopkins, eſq. is appointed to fill that office during the remainder of the year.

Aged 22 months, Henrietta-Harriet, dau. of the Hon. Capt. Blackwood, R. N.

At Doveridge, co. Derby, aged one year and 10 months, the Hon. Wm. Barnard Cavendiſh, youngeſt ſon of Ld. Waterpark.

In Rodney-ſtreet, Pentonville, aged 56, Miſs Amelia Lammens.

In Camden-place, Bath, Mrs. Morland, widow of T. M. eſq. of Court-lodge, Kent.

At his apartments in Edgeware road, Mr. John Dixon, late of Bath.

At Oſborne's hotel, Adelphi, Captain Lionel Hook, of the Eaſt India Company's Military Eſtabliſhment, and lately arrived from Bengal.

At Brompton-park-houſe, in her 56th year, the Hon. Mrs. Sarah Perceval, dau. of John Howorth, eſq. of Manchester, niece of the late Richard, William, and John Bagſhaw, of Oakes, co. Derby, wife of the Hon. Edward Perceval, ſecond ſurviving ſon of the late Earl of Egmont, and brother to the preſent Earl, and alſo half-brother, by his father's ſide, to Lord Arden and the Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval, the preſent Chancellor of the Exchequer.

After a ſhort but painful illneſs, at her houſe in Southernhay-place, Exeter, Mrs. Juliana Hole, relict of the Rev. Rich. H. (ſee vol. LXVI. p. 857), by whom ſhe had iſſue ſix ſons and five daughters; viz. Maria-Riſdon; Richard, of Sampford-houſe, eſq. who married Mary, coheireſs of R. Melhurſt, of Satterley, Devon, eſq.; Thomas, rector of Northtawton, and Dodeſombeſleigh, Devon; Humphry-Aram (who died an infant); Humphry-Aram, Chaplain to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, vicar of Okehampton and rector of Chulmleigh, Devon, who married Sarah youngeſt daughter of Dr. George Horne, late Biſhop of Norwich; Eliza, married to Richard Stephens, of Culver-houſe, Devon, eſq.; Robert, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge; Juliana; Francis, late captain in the 37th Regiment of Foot, who died in the Weſt Indies; Suſanna-Rogers; and Caroline-Matilda. Mrs. Hole was the laſt of the family of the Arams, of Weild Park, Hertfordſhire. It would be impoſſible to enumerate every virtue of this excellent character; ſuffice it to ſay, that ſhe was the kindeſt mother, the moſt affectionate wife; moſt affable to all, moſt beneficent to the poor; and a truly pious and devout Chriſtian.

Mrs. Dugleby, reſiding in Bermondſey New Road. An enquiry was inſtituted by the Pariſh Officers, in conſequence of a very current report in the neighbourhood that ſhe was poiſoned. She poſſeſſed property to the amount of 6,000l. and reſided in the New Road, Bermondſey, with an Attorney. She had complained for ſome time paſt of a violent pain in a particular part of her body. On the night of

April

April 30 she partook of some fish for supper, and shortly after was seized with a violent sickness; medical assistance was called in; and Mr. Wild a professional gentleman attended, and administered some medicine. She, however, died in the space of one hour and three quarters from the first moment of being seized with sickness. Mr. Phillips, a surgeon in Union-street, Borough, opened the body. In his opinion, her death was caused by an effusion of blood. She had for some time had an unhealthy appearance. He examined the stomach, but did not find the least symptom of poison, which he must have done if it had been administered; he was perfectly convinced that the deceased met with her death from the sudden effusion of blood, by the emptying of the vessels near the heart.

LATELY, Capt. Shipley, commander of the Nymphe frigate, a brave and gallant officer, about 26 years of age. The Cheerly gun-brig, arrived from Admiral Sir C. Cotton's fleet off the Tagus, brings intelligence of an exploit performed by the boats of the Nymphe frigate and Blossom sloop of war; four of which from each of those ships, manned and armed, proceeded up the Tagus, under cover of the night, in order to attack a large Portuguese brig, mounting 20 guns, manned with a French crew, which lay moored above Belem Castle, and immediately off the city of Lisbon. The boats got very near her before they were discovered; when a tremendous fire was opened upon them from the ship, and from several thousand troops that lined the shore. Captain Shipley headed the expedition; got first alongside the enemy, and was the first who attempted to board; which they had nearly effected, when he was unfortunately shot by a musket-ball; immediately fell overboard, and was seen no more! This calamitous circumstance damped the spirits of the boat's crews; and finding themselves opposed by such an immense force, the enterprize was forthwith abandoned, and the boats returned down the harbour, with the loss of their brave Commander, one seaman killed, and a midshipman and three seamen wounded.

At Kendal, Mr. Seaton.

At Newton-house, Somerset, the seat of his venerable and respected mother, the Rev. Robert Harbin.

At Croydon, Surrey, aged 87, the Rev. John Griffies, M. A. upwards of 50 years rector of Chipstead, in that county.

May... At St. Neot's, co. Huntingdon, Mr. James Smith, shoe-maker. He sat down to dinner in good health, but was choaked by the first bit of meat that he attempted to swallow, and, notwithstanding almost immediate medical assistance, died in a few minutes.

Mr. Wm. Rand, school-master at Hull. In correcting a boy, while his pen-knife was in his hand, he accidentally ran it into his other arm; a fever ensued, which occasioned his death.

The body of an unfortunate soldier of the 50th Regiment, who died of *hydrophobia* at Portsmouth, has been dissected, in the presence of most of the medical gentlemen in that neighbourhood. His name was Glew, a native of Yorkshire, 22 years of age, and a fine young man. His father is a farmer of much respectability, with a large family. The dog bit him on the cheek, as he was standing centinel at Hilsea Barracks-gate, and then instantly ran and bit the next centinel on the forehead, who is not unwell. The part was cut out, and it had quite healed. He left no effects from the bite till the full of the moon, when he requested to be confined: he said, he had no intention to do injury, but he thought there was danger of it. He had long intervals of sanity. At the full of the next moon his delirium exceedingly increased; his body was writhed and convulsed in the most dreadful and shocking way. Two days before his death he barked incessantly like a dog, and complained of a dog being under his bed gnawing him. He bit the man who attended him in the thumb, who has since been ill. His case is considered the worst of any that has been known.

At Littlebourn, in Kent, in her 100th year, Mrs. Appleton.

In David-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 70, Mr. John Cunningham.

In St. James's-street, in her 80th year, Mrs. Parsloe.

May 1. At his son-in-law's house, in Jewin-street, aged 68, Bendock Clarke Price, esq. late of Watling-street, London, and of Westerham, Kent.

In Grosvenor-place, Allan, second son of the Earl of Galloway.

In Baker-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Tasker, wife of John T. esq. architect.

At Plaistow, Essex, Mr. Vincent, many years Serjeant at Mace of the City of Lond.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Kittoe, wife of Capt. Edward K. of the Royal Navy, and widow of the late Capt. Ralph Willett Miller, of his Majesty's ship Theseus.

2. Aged 40, George Gardner, esq. of Great Coram street, late commander of the Montreal Danish East Indiaman.

At Darley abbey, near Derby, aged 85, Robert Holden, esq.; by whose death a considerable estate devolves to the Rev. Spencer Madan, rector of St. Philip's, in Birmingham, as prebendary of Sawley.

Rev. J. Douglas, D.D. 20 years vicar of Beenham, Berks.

At

At Chipping-Norton, Oxon, Mrs. Higgins, eldeſt daughter of Robert Fiſher, eſq. of Mitcham cottage, Surrey.

In his 66th year, after a ſevere illneſs, John Collins, eſq. of Birmingham, one of the proprietors of "The Birmingham Chronicle," and the very ingenious author of "The Evening Bruſh," an oral entertainment of ſtory, ſong, and ſentiment, which he delivered many years, with great ſucceſs and approbation, in the metropolis and principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland.

This day an Inqueſt was held at the Artichoke, Lower Marſh, Lambeth, on the body of Mrs. M'Kaſh, of Bethlem-ſtreet, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, who ſuddenly expired on the evening of the 28th on her way home from Aſtley's Amphitheatre, where ſhe had previouſly ſpent the evening in good health. From the teſtimony of two witneſſes, who were paſſing at the time, and the opinion of a ſurgeon of Weſtminſter-bridge Road, it was moſt likely the deceaſed had loſt her life by a fainting fit.

3. In Kennington-lane, Surrey, Bartholomew Reynolds, eſq. adjutant to the Bank Volunteer Corps, and formerly a captain in the Militia.

In Bennet-ſtreet, Bath, aged 57, John Brown, eſq. Admiral of the Blue. By his death, without iſſue, conſiderable landed property devolves to his only ſurviving brother, the Rev. Thomas Brown, rector of Conington, co. Lincoln.

4. At Purford, near Ripley, Surrey, in her 70th year, Mrs. Leweook.

At Chigwell, Eſſex, aged 24, William Haldane Barton, eſq.

At Bickley, Kent, Mary-Anne, ſecond daughter of the late Rev. Henry Drummond, rector of Fawley, Hants.

In St. Giles's-gate, Durham, in his 96th year William Cloyd. Among the many eccentric tricks of his youth, he once undertook to deſcend upon a rope from the ſteeple of St. Giles's church to the Bower Banks adjoining, and accompliſhed it unhurt. In 1739 he was with Admiral Vernon at the taking of Porto Bello and Carthagena. In 1742 he was deprived of his eye-ſight by lightning upon the African coaſt; and after that became famous for dreſſing ſheeps' feet, which proved a very profitable trade to him, and enabled him to procure his quantum of ale, of which he conſumed no ſmall quantity. At cards and bowling-matches Cloyd was generally one of the foremoſt, and frequently betted very freely. He enjoyed, in general, a very good ſtate of health; and within this laſt 20 years has been ſeen to run round the feet of a large ſtool, turned topſy-turvy, with his boots on. About 26 years ago he was at a bowling-match on Gileſgate Moor, when a violent altercation aroſe about the poſition of the bowls; when Cloyd, ſtarting from the crowd, cried out, "Lead me to the place where the bowls are." On his arrival there, after groping awhile for the bowls, he cried out, "Any body may ſee that bowl is firſt." This created a loud laugh, and put all the parties in good humour again. About 18 years ago he received one of Hetherington's benefactions of ten pounds a year to blind men, upon which he ſubſiſted till his deceaſe.

5. At Maryland point, Eſſex, aged 71, Chriſtopher Court, eſq.

At Knight's-hill cottage, Dulwich, Surrey, Mrs. Harvey.

At the Deanry, Bocking, Suffolk, aged 36, the Right Hon. and very Rev. Lord Charles Aynſley, only brother of the Duke of Athol. By his Majeſty's permiſſion he took the name of Aynſley, on his marriage with Miſs Aynſley, of Littleharle tower, Northumberland, by whom he has left a ſon and two daughters.

At Hythe, in Kent, of a rapid decline, aged 26, Sarah, wife of Capt. Henry Sturgeon, youngeſt daughter of the Right Hon. J. P. Curran, Maſter of the Rolls in Ireland.

At Canterbury, Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of the late Iſaac Elton, eſq. of Stapleton, and wife to Charles Walton, eſq. captain in the 4th or Queen's own Regiment of Dragoons. A few days ſubſequent to the period of her becoming a mother, having raiſed the ſaſh of her apartment for the benefit of freſh air, in leaning out, ſhe unfortunately loſt her equipoiſe, and was precipitated into the ſtreet, where the extreme violence of the concuſſion produced a fracture of her ſkull, which rendered ineffectual the utmoſt exertions of profeſſional ſkill; ſhe ſurvived the cataſtrophe in a ſtate of inſenſibility for ſome hours, and expired on the following morning, bearing with her the ſincere regret of all who knew her.

In Gwynn's-buildings, City-road, Mr. John Atkinſon, joint-proprietor of the Academy, No. 42, Iſlington-road.

After a few days illneſs, aged 59, Mr. Thomas Smith, of Hayle-place, near Maidſtone, Kent, late of Houndſditch, London.

At Vienna, the Hon. John Theophilus Rawdon, youngeſt ſon of the late Counteſs of Moira (ſee p. 463), and brother to the preſent Earl.

6. At Teddington, Middleſex, aged 61, Capt. John Smith, of the Royal Navy.

In Green-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, Mrs. Higginſon, relict of William H. eſq. of Liverpool, and daughter of Sam. Powell, eſq. of Stanage park, co. Radnor.

At Ringwood, Mrs. Frances Harmood, dau. of the late Henry H. eſq. of Lymington, and aunt to the Counteſs of Oxford.

At

At Islington, Mr. G. H. Hardham. He had met a party of friends at the house of Mr. Lambourne; and after dinner the company retired for amusement. Mr. H. played at what is called *Four-corners* with one of the company; and on exerting himself in casting the ball at the pins, he fell down, and expired without a groan; surgical aid was procured without delay, but the spark of life was extinct.

7. In his 18th year, at his father's house at Clifton, near Bristol, Schaw, youngest son of Schaw Grosett, esq.

Mrs. Goode, wife of Mr. Thomas G. of Sanhope-street, Navy-agent.

In Honey-lane market, Cheapside, where he had resided upwards of 30 years, Mr. Hodges, poulterer.

8. Mr. Meyerhoff, merchant, of Bristol. Suddenly, while in conversation with his brother, Joseph Dorning, book-binder, of Swan-yard, Strand.

In his 65th year, Mr. James Brush, of the Curtain-road, Shoreditch. His death was occasioned by a fright, which he sustained when some thieves attempted to get into his apartments on the night of the 6th.

9. At Dundee, Capt. Lawrence Brown, late of the Princess Royal revenue cutter.

Gen. Sir Thomas Stirling, of Strowan, bart. colonel of the 41st Foot.

In Gay-street, Bath, Mrs. Jeffery, relict of Alderman Hayley, and sister to the long-celebrated John Wilkes, esq. whose wit and abilities she in a great measure possessed, added to a most benevolent heart.

10. At North End, Hampstead, Mrs. Ward, wife of Robert W. esq.

Mrs. Freake, wife of Mr. F. apothecary, Tottenham-court-road.

Henry Liston Dunlop, youngest son of Alexander D. esq. the present chief magistrate of Greenock.

11. At Feltrum, near Dublin, Lady Tyrawley, daughter of the late Richard Levinge, esq. of Calverstown, co. Kildare, grand-daughter to the late Lord Chief Justice Marley, and first cousin to the Right Hon. Henry Grattan. Her landed property, which is very considerable, she is said to have bequeathed to the Countess of Granard, to whom she was much attached.

At Whitehall, the Hon. Anne Smith, daughter of Lord Carrington.

In Queen-square, Bath, William Perry, esq. M.D. one of the most eminent accoucheurs in that city, and a member of the Common Council thereof.

12. Mrs. Gurney, wife of John G. jun. esq. of Lynn, and daughter of Richard G. esq. of Keswick, Norfolk.

Mr. Jn. Stuart, of Finch-lane, Cornhill.

In St. James's-street, in his 62d year, Mr. Robert Fitz.

Capt. John Atkinson, of the 68th Foot, quartered in York.

In his 53d year, Charles Henry Wilson, esq. late of the Middle Temple. He was several years Editor of "The Gazetteer;" and there are few daily or periodical publications of any standing which have not been occasionally indebted to his contributions. He was author of the "Wandering Islander," "Polyanthea," "Brookiana," "Beauties of Burke," and many more original productions, compilations, and translations, to none of which would he suffer his name to be prefixed. His attainments were universal. He was deeply versed in the Antiquities and Literature of the Gothic, Scandinavian, and Celtic nations. With an inexhaustible fund of learning, he was "a fellow of infinite jest—of most excellent fancy." His wit and humour, as many of our readers must have had opportunities of knowing, were truly original. The facetious jester, the Joe Miller wit, in vain attempted to enter the lists with him; he was speedily distanced by a simile, or an expression which never could enter the imagination of his rival, but so ludicrously apposite to the subject in hand, as never to fail to "set the table in a roar." He was a native of the North of Ireland, and migrated to the Metropolis upwards of twenty years ago. Born to no fortune, he ran his career of life without doing more than to provide for the day which was passing over him, a fate not uncommon to men entering the world under the same circumstances, and possessing similar endowments, joined to a strong relish for social enjoyment.

Mrs. Ford, wife to —— F. esq. of the county of Down, Ireland, and eldest daughter to the late Right Hon. William Brownlow. She went, in apparently perfect health, to the rout of Mrs. Loftus Tottenham, in Dublin. While seated at the card-table, she found herself seized with sudden indisposition, and being near her *accouchement* of her twenty-first child, considerable alarm was excited, and medical assistance was instantly called in; Mrs. Tottenham gave every accommodation her house afforded; but Mrs. Ford, finding herself much recovered, yielded to the natural impulse of wishing to be in her own house on such an occasion, and was conveyed into her coach, accompanied by her sister, the Countess of Powerscourt, and her son, Mr. Ford; but before they arrived at the house, the vital spark had flown, and this truly amiable wife and mother, who had left her fond husband a few hours before, in all the splendour of rank and fortune, returned a lifeless corpse. She has left nine children. Mr. Ford, Mrs. Brownlow, her mother, and all Mrs. Ford's friends, are inconsolable. The Countess of Darnley and Viscountess De Vesci are her sisters.

13. Sud-

13. Suddenly, a few minutes after eating a hearty dinner in perfect health, L. D. Fitch, esq. of Pall Mall.

At Crofton, Kent, John Platt, esq.

At Fulham, George E. Ramus, esq.

14. John Bushby, esq. of Arundel, Sussex, banker.

Aged 39 years and 8 months, the Rev. Thomas Percy, LL.D. fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, and nephew of the Bishop of Dromore. He was on a visit at Réton, near Northampton, the seat of Samuel Isted, esq. whose lady was his cousin-german; where he was taken ill of a fever, which baffled all medical skill, and terminated fatally. He was highly regarded by all that knew him for his very amiable qualities. He was a man of learning; and when a boy displayed such proofs of early genius, as, if it had been afterwards assiduously cultivated, must have given him a distinguished rank among the Poets of his time. See Gent. Mag. for April 1778 and June 1779. A more particular account of him will be found in p. 308 of "Miscellanies, by the Hon. Daines Barrington, 1781, 4to." A poem, written by him when a boy at Merchant Tailors school, was published, though without his name, intituled "Verses on the Death of Dr. Samuel Johnson. London, printed for C. Dilly, in the Poultry, 1785," 16 pp. 4to. This one of his early Patrons would not suffer to be withheld from the press, and it is not devoid of spirit.

15. At the College of Arms, in the 63d year of her age, Alicia, wife of Sir Isaac Heard, Knight, Garter Principal King of Arms. She was the daughter of Charles Hayes, esq. of Chelsea; was first married to John-George Felton, esq. some time inspector-general of the Customs for the Leeward Islands; and, secondly, on the 18th of August, 1787, to her now-afflicted survivor. She had struggled, during several years, with a severe and painful illness; under the pressure of which she evinced, to the moment even of her dissolution, exemplary fortitude: and her memory will long be held dear by all who had the opportunity of knowing and appreciating her virtues. Her remains were interred, on the 21st, in conformity to her especial desire, in the cemetery of the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, in the same grave with those of a beloved sister.

16. In Gloucester-place, Mrs. Elizabeth Cocks, sister to the late, and aunt to the present Lord Somers.

Suddenly, Mr. Hull, of Brampton, near Huntingdon. He was very well at St. Ive's market, where he was seized with the cramp in his stomach, and died directly.

17. Aged 14, Jane, fifth daughter of Joseph Smith, esq. barrister, of Bristol.

At Bedminster, in her 80th year, Mrs. Anne Gresley.

18. In Montague-street, Russell-square, H. S. Dickey, esq.

At Hornsey, Middlesex, Mrs. Craze.

19. Suddenly, in a fit, while walking from Chelsea, Mr. Joseph Cooper, many years a Printer of eminence. Not a few splendid volumes were produced unostentatiously from his press, before the modern system of *fine printing* became so very prevalent. But he was unfortunate in business. Having no children, he acquired a tone of life a little too theatrical, and much too companionable; for he had considerable talents, and abounded in pleasantry and the milk of human kindness. He provided also, at an inconvenient expence to himself, for some relatives in the East Indies in hopes of a princely return, which he never received. He speculated also in an attempt to make a species of printing-ink superior to any before known; but was not in that instance particularly successful. The evening of his life, however, was made comfortable, by the friendship of Messrs. Wedgwood and Bentley, who found in him a valuable assistant in their counting-house, and who proved to him ineffimable friends. His death, an old friend adds, will occasion a sympathetic tear from several of his survivors, who knew him in the full enjoyment of prosperity and intellectual endowments.

20. In Dean-street, South Audley-street, Mrs. Hotham, eldest daughter of Sir John Dyke, bart. of Ludlingstone castle, Kent, and widow of Lieut.-col. H. eldest son of Sir Beaumont H. late one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer.

21. In Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, aged 64, Mr. Thomas Cracroft, upwards of 30 years a clerk in the Accountant-general's office in the Court of Chancery.

22. At his son's house in Camden-town, aged 60, Mr. Russell, father of Mr. R. comedian, of Drury-lane Theatre.

23. At his son's house, in James-street, Buckingham-gate, Edmund Ayrton, Mus. D. gentleman of his Majesty's Chapels 44 years, and vicar-choral of St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey.

*** PROMOTIONS, *&c. unavoidably deferred.*

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 26, to May 24, 1808.

Christened.		Buried.					
Males - 736	1475	Males - 725	1420	Between	2 and 5	174	50 and 60 121
Females - 739		Females - 695			5 and 10	67	60 and 70 136
Whereof have died under 2 years old 409					10 and 20	51	70 and 80 81
					20 and 30	79	80 and 90 23
					30 and 40	126	90 and 100 6
					40 and 50	133	

Peck Loaf 3s.6d.; 3s.9d.; 3s.10d.; 3s.10d.

Salt 11. 0s. 0d. per bushel; 4d. ½ per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending May 21, 1808.

INLAND COUNTIES.	Wheat		Rye.		Barley		Oats.		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	75	10	49	10	46	0	32	7	60	0
Surrey	78	4	50	0	36	0	44	8	58	0
Hertford	70	10	43	0	45	1	36	2	50	8
Bedford	69	4	51	2	43	0	38	4	57	11
Huntingd.	66	0	00	0	43	7	32	4	55	7
Northam.	68	4	44	2	40	10	36	7	54	0
Rutland	73	9	00	0	49	9	40	6	62	6
Leicester	73	2	47	1	41	10	33	6	57	5
Nottingh.	81	0	48	4	47	6	35	8	61	0
Derby	82	2	00	0	44	0	37	4	61	8
Stafford	81	10	00	0	46	2	33	11	60	0
Salop	81	7	62	3	41	7	36	0	00	0
Hereford	67	5	41	6	33	4	32	7	55	9
Worcester	75	8	00	0	40	1	37	2	57	8
Warwick	77	2	00	0	46	2	39	4	59	11
Wilts	68	10	00	0	39	0	36	6	61	8
Berks	76	3	00	0	42	10	40	5	60	0
Oxford	72	2	00	0	39	8	37	7	54	5
Bucks	71	3	00	0	44	0	42	4	58	11
Brecon	68	10	44	0	35	11	29	8	00	0
Montgo.	77	7	00	0	72	7	38	11	00	0
Radnor	72	1	00	0	36	0	29	5	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

78	11	51	2	41	9	34	1	57	6

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

66	6	56	0	44	7	35	10	62	6

MARITIME COUNTIES.	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley		Oats.		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	78	8	45	0	47	0	31	6	52	6
Kent	72	8	00	0	43	3	39	0	55	0
Sussex	70	4	00	0	00	0	37	3	00	0
Suffolk	70	11	58	0	44	11	38	5	53	7
Cambrid.	69	3	48	10	44	0	33	3	54	10
Norfolk	69	2	00	0	44	2	32	3	54	9
Lincoln	73	10	56	4	42	4	34	8	57	7
York	71	0	00	0	41	10	32	8	58	6
Durham	73	9	00	0	00	0	34	8	00	0
Northum.	66	0	53	0	44	0	37	1	00	0
Cumber.	89	2	64	11	55	10	46	9	00	0
Westmor.	87	4	66	8	43	8	35	10	00	0
Lancaster	81	1	00	0	45	2	30	9	64	0
Chester	79	8	00	0	00	0	38	9	00	0
Flint	81	10	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	84	7	00	0	45	0	30	5	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	42	0	28	8	00	0
Carnarvon	70	8	00	0	40	4	26	0	00	0
Merioneth	76	10	00	0	40	0	25	0	00	0
Cardigan	72	0	00	0	00	0	20	0	00	0
Pembroke	62	6	00	0	33	10	24	8	00	0
Carmarth.	71	7	00	0	39	4	23	8	00	0
Glamorg.	77	0	00	0	43	4	28	0	00	0
Gloucest.	69	5	00	0	36	11	35	5	53	10
Somerset	70	3	00	0	38	0	00	0	00	0
Monmo.	69	3	00	0	00	0	35	2	00	0
Devon	72	3	00	0	33	0	29	6	00	0
Cornwall	71	2	00	0	36	5	26	2	00	0
Dorset	67	5	00	0	38	5	36	0	00	0
Hants	69	11	00	0	40	1	33	7	00	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat.		Rye.		Barley		Oats		Beans		Peafe.		Oatmeal.		Beer or Big.
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
73	10	52	10	42	2	33	3	57	4	66	0	43	2	

PRICES OF FLOUR, May 24:

Fine 60s. to 65s.—Seconds 55s. to 60s.—Fine Pollard 28s. to 32s.—Bran 12s. to 14s.

Return of Flour, May 7 to May 13, from the Cocket Office:

Total 10,413 Sacks. Average 62s 0¾d. 8¾d. higher than the laft Return.

Return of WHEAT, May 9 to May 14, agreeably to the new Act:

Total 4,592 Quarters. Average 74s. 0¾d. 0s. 8¾d. higher than the laft Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140 lbs. Averdupois, May 21, 47s. 2d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending May 23, is 88s. 6¾d. per Cwt. exclufive of the Duty of Cuftoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Bags	4l. 10s. to 5l. 12s.	Kent Pockets	4l 15s. to 6l. 6s.
Suffex Ditto	4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.	Suffex Ditto	4l. 10s. to 5l. 16s.
Eflex Ditto	4l. 10s. to 5l. 00s.	Farnham Ditto	8l. 0s. to 9l. 9s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	5l. 10s.	od.	to	6l. 12s.	od.	Average	6l. 1s. od.
Straw	2l. 5s.	od.	to	2l. 8s.	od.	Average	2l. 6s. 6d.
Whitechapel—Hay	4l. 10s.	od.	to	6l. 12s.	od.	Average	5l. 11s. od.
Clover	6l. 6s.	od.	to	7l. 7s.	od.	Average	6l. 16s. 6d.
Straw	1l. 18s.	od.	to	2l. 8s.	od.	Average	2l. 3s. od.

SMITHFIELD, May 23. To fink the offal—per ftone of 8lb.

Beaf	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.
Mutton	5s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.	Lamb	6s. od. to 7s. 4d.
Veal	5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.	Beafts 1700. Sheep and Lambs 15,000.	

COALS, May 20; Newcaftle 42s. to 52s. Sunderland 42s. to 46s.

SOAP, Yellow, 106s. Mottled, 116s. Curd, 120s. CANDLES, 13s. Moulds 14s.

TALLOW, per ftone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 8d. Clare Market 4s. 8½d. Whitechapel 4s. 8d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY 1808.

Day of Month	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 perCt Cons.	5 perCt Navy.	5 perCt 1797	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om-nium.	Irish 5perCt	Imp. 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
29	235	65⅞	66⅛ a 66⅜	83	98⅛	——	18⅛	182¼	4p par	5 a 7p	——	——	66⅛	——	95	shut	20 19 0	2perCt. disc.
30	235½	65⅝	66¼ a 67	93½	98¼	——	18½	182½	4 a 5p	6 a 8p	——	——	66½	——	95⅛	——	20 19 0	Ditto
1	Sunday																	
2	235	66	67⅛ a ½	83⅛	99⅛	——	18⅛	182	3 a 4p	7 a 9p	——	——	67⅛	——	95⅛	——	20 19 0	Ditto
3	236	66⅛	67⅛ a ¼	84	99⅝	——	18⅜	182⅛	4 a 5p	9a10p	——	——	67½	——	95¼	——	20 19 0	Ditto
4	——	67¼	67 a 68	84⅛	100	——	18⅜	182½	4 a 5p	9a10p	——	——	——	——	96	65⅛	20 19 0	Ditto
5	237	67	68 a 67½	84⅛	99⅞	——	18⅛	182	3 a 4p	7 a 9p	——	——	67⅛	——	96¼	——	20 19 0	Ditto
6	237½	67⅛	67⅛ a ⅜	84⅛	99⅞	——	18⅛	181½	3 a 4p	7 a 8p	——	66⅞	67⅛	——	——	66	20 19 0	Ditto
7	——	67⅛	67⅛ a ⅛	84⅛	100	——	18⅜	182	3 a 4p	7 a 9p	——	——	——	——	96⅛	——	20 19 0	Ditto
8	Sunday																	
9	——	67⅛	67⅛	84⅛	99⅞	——	18⅛	182	3 a 3p	6 a 8p	——	——	68⅛	——	——	——	20 19 0	Ditto
10	——	68	68⅛ a ⅜	85	100	——	18⅜	182¼	3 a 4p	7 a 8p	——	67½	——	——	96⅛	66⅛	20 19 0	Ditto
11	——	67	67⅛ a 68	83⅞	99⅛	——	18⅛	——	3 a 4p	6 a 8p	73⅛	——	68	——	96⅛	66½	20 19 0	Ditto
12	238½	67⅛	68⅛ a 68⅝	83	99⅝	——	18⅛	180	2 a 2p	7 a 5p	——	66½	67½	——	96½	——	20 19 0	Ditto
13	239	67⅛	68⅛ a ⅜	84⅛	100	——	18⅜	178¾	3p par	5 a 3p	——	67⅛	——	——	——	66⅛	20 19 0	Ditto
14	——	67⅛	68⅛ a ⅜	83⅞	99⅞	——	18⅛	179½	1 a 3p	4 a 5p	——	——	——	——	96⅛	——	20 19 0	Ditto
15	Sunday																	
16	230	67⅛	68⅛ a ⅜	83⅛	100	——	18⅜	179	2 a 3p	4 a 6p	——	——	——	——	——	66⅛	20 19 0	Ditto
19	holiday																20 19 0	1perCt. disc.
18	230½	67⅛	68⅛ a ⅜	83⅛	100	——	18⅛	179	2 a 4p	4 a 5p	——	67½	68	——	——	66⅛	20 19 0	Ditto
19	230½	67⅛	68⅛ a ⅜	84⅛	99⅝	——	18⅛	178	3 a 4p	4 a 5p	——	——	68⅛	——	——	——	20 19 0	Ditto
20	240	67⅛	67⅛ a 68⅛	84⅛	100	——	18⅜	178	4 a 2p	5 a 6p	——	——	67⅛	——	——	66⅛	20 19 0	Ditto
21	239½	67⅛	68 a 67⅞	84⅛	99⅛	——	18⅛	177½	2 a 4p	5 a 6p	73⅛	——	——	——	——	——	20 19 0	Ditto
22	Sunday																	
23	——	67⅛	67⅛ a ⅜	84⅛	99⅞	——	18⅛	179	3 a 4p	6 a 8p	——	——	——	——	——	66⅛	20 19 0	Ditto
24	240	67⅛	67⅛ a 68	84⅛	99⅝	——	18⅛	177	2 a 3p	6 a 7p	——	——	67⅞	——	95⅛	——	20 19 0	Ditto
25	——	67⅛	68 a 67⅛	84⅛	100	——	18⅛	176½	1 a 3p	6 a 7p	73	——	——	——	——	66⅛	20 19 0	Ditto
26	——	67⅛	67⅛ a ⅜	——	99⅞	——	——	177	par 3p	5 a 6p	——	——	——	——	——	——	20 19 0	Ditto
27	240	67⅛	68 a 67⅛	84⅛	100⅛	——	18⅛	177	2 p 1d	6 a 8p	73⅛	67⅛	——	——	——	66⅛	20 19 0	Ditto
28																		

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